WEEKLY EDITION
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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899.

DAILY EDITION
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40c. for 1 " " "

NEW SERIES—VOL. XVI—NO. 856

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Hammar Paint $1.20 per gallon

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Saves 25 per cent

of your paint bill. Is FAR MORE DURABLE than Pure White Lead and is ABSOLUTELY NOT POISONOUS. Hammar Paint is made of the Best of Paint Materials—such as all good painters use, and is ground Thick, very Thick. No trouble to mix, any boy can do it. It is the Common Sense of House Paint. No better paint can be made at any cost, and is

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Not to Crack, Blister, Peel or Chip.
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H. R. HORNE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Estab. 1872.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

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Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place,
Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.

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Yes, it is the index to health. If you have bad blood you are likely to learn that you have Rheumatism, one of the most horrible diseases to which mankind is heir. If this disease has just begun its work, or if you have been afflicted for years you should at once take the wonderful new cure,

RHEUMACIDE.

Thousands have been cured. The summer season is the best time to take a rheumatic remedy. Nature will then aid the medicine in effecting a permanent constitutional cure. People with bad blood are subject to catarrh, indigestion, and many other diseases. To be healthy the blood must be pure. RHEUMACIDE is the Prince of blood purifiers.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.

Fayetteville Insurance Agents.

Have You "Money to Burn?"

If so, you needn't insure; if not, come and let us write you a policy against sudden and unexpected loss. FALL is a good time to insure, while money is a little freer than usual.

We make a specialty of FIRE INSURANCE and BONDS, but write all other kinds, including Accident, Life, and Marine, at lowest current rates, and solicit a share of your patronage. NONE BUT SOUND COMPANIES REPRESENTED IN OUR OFFICE

NIMOCKS & COOK,
General Insurance Agents,
Office: 10 Hay street, Fayetteville, N. C.

WE BOND
Administrators,
Guardians, Trustees,
Public Officials
and others at reasonable rates.
THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY and GUARANTY CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Represented by NIMOCKS & COOK,
General Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

The Greatest
of all American Fire Insurance Companies
THE ÆTNA
Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., with twelve million dollars of assets, calls your attention to the fact that it has paid three losses lately, from this agency, caused by LIGHTNING, and reminds you that the danger from lightning at this season of the year is almost as great as from wind in March. You can get your lightning insurance along with your fire policy without additional cost, and a Tornado policy at very low rates.
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

RE-SALE OF LAND.

Under an order of the Superior Court, made this day in McLellan, Administrator, *vs.* S. P. Denning *et al*, the undersigned will offer for sale, at Godwin, N. C., on Saturday,

September 2nd,

at 2 o'clock P. M., what is known as the Denning lot;

And on Saturday,

September 9th,

at Wade, N. C., at 2 o'clock P. M., one lot in Wade known as the Denning lot and Seventy-four acres lying near Wade, known as the Bowden residence.

Terms of sale cash or on credit, as made known on day of sale.

C. C. McLELLAN,
Commissioner.
C. W. Broadfoot, Att'y.
August 1, 1899.

GOLD MEDALS to
HARPER
Whisky
at New Orleans and World's Fair,
Chicago.
Try it, you will endorse the Judge's verdict.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

CANALIZATION OF THE CAPE FEAR.

We do not know how nearly the jetty system which the Government has been applying to the improvement of the Cape Fear River between Wilmington and Fayetteville for some years past, approaches what would be the cost of canalizing the river if that should be undertaken—we have no idea atall—but we do know that it does not begin to approach it in results.

The improvement of waterways is carried on on a much larger and more complete scale in Europe than with us. The conditions of life are very much harder in those old countries than in this comparatively virgin land, and the incentive to make every edge cut is correspondingly greater there. But conditions are constantly growing hardes with us as our population becomes denser and more "civilized," and we believe that the subject of the canalization of the Cape Fear is one to which serious thought may be given with a view to bringing it to the attention of Congress. Mr. Thomas, our member, is very anxious to do everything in his power for his constituents. He will bring up the matter of the restoration to Fayetteville of a United States arsenal, and, no doubt would take up this matter if found to be feasible.

If the canalization project should turn out to be capable of accomplishment, so that we might have a uniform depth of, say, six feet of water between here and Wilmington the year round, the completion of such a work would give an impetus to the growth of Fayetteville which would be phenomenal.

By the canalization of rivers we mean such work as has been done on the Weser in Germany, on the Clyde and Tees in Scotland, and on the Seine in France. We do not know what may be the state of the work on those rivers now—no doubt far in advance of their condition at the time we are going to speak of. But in 1890, at the International Congress on Internal Navigation, Herr Franzius, of Germany, Voisin Bey, (chief engineer of the Suez Canal), and Mr. Vernon Harcourt, of England, all engineers of the first order, gave minute descriptions of improvements on the rivers mentioned, and others, which had been effected by a system of longitudinal dykes—narrowing the channel and producing the scouring effect which Captain Eads accomplished with his sunken wicker "mattresses" in the Mississippi below New Orleans, years ago—that were astonishing. Cross dykes, where needed, and sluices for high water and storage dams for low water, are details of the general system familiar to engineers.

Herr Franzius said (at the time we allude to) that between Bremen and Bremerhaven the Weser had been greatly deepened and when the work was completed (in four years more) it would be navigable at all seasons at a uniform depth.

The matter is worth looking into, now that we have undertaken to put Fayetteville in the front rank of towns.

PRIMARIES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

There can be no question that the Democratic part of the Democratic party, as opposed to the goldbug part, is everywhere in favor of the primary system for the choosing of candidates for United States Senators. Our last State platform declares for their election by the people instead of by the legislature. That cannot be effected until the Constitution shall be amended, a rather remote contingency. It is undoubtedly our duty meanwhile to observe the spirit of the State Convention's mandate. A party primary enables us to do so. The peculiar conditions under which next year's election is to be held has caused many who favor the primary system to withhold their approval of it for the present. We find in this week's issue of the Patron and Gleaner a solution of the difficulty, which accords with all the equities involved, and which we heartily commend. It is as follows:

The Democratic State platform last year pledged the party to the election of United States Senators by the people. This, as the United States Constitution stands, and until it is amended, means a primary election. This pledge is in accordance with the will of the people as shown all over the Union. The election of Pritchard was notoriously secured by a certain corporation and this makes it all the more important that the Democratic United States Senator who will be chosen next year shall be, beyond debate, the choice of the democratic masses.

No one will oppose a primary for the selection of a Senator unless he doubts for himself, or his candidate, that the popular will is for his candidate. There are many good men, however, who may doubt the propriety of a primary this time for two reasons:—1st. Because a primary for Senator may get up a wrangle which will jeopardize the Constitutional Amendment. 2nd. Because under the peculiar circumstances of the elections of 1896 and 1898 the way men voted is not to be called a strict proof of party fealty or it may be politic not to so consider it.

Without admitting the sufficiency of the last plea, there was never a better time for a Senatorial primary than next year.

First.—Let there be no Senatorial primary, nor any discussion of the Senatorial candidates at all, till after the August election, when the Constitutional Amendment and State officers will be voted for. But ninety days thereafter, in November, there is to be an election for National officers only, when a President, Vice President and members of the lower House of Congress are to be chosen. That is the time and place when the Democracy should hold its primary to designate the member from this State for the upper House of Congress. At each polling place and a few feet away, the democratic primary should be held. There can be no question of a full attendance as the whole voting population will be there to vote for President and Congressmen.

Second—It avoids all difficulty as to who shall vote in the primary. The test will not be how a man voted in 1896 or 1898, and as to which disputes can arise But the only question to a voter will be, "How did you vote this day? If you voted for the Democratic candidates for President and lower House of Congress, then you can vote in this primary for the member for the upper House of Congress, otherwise you cannot."

The assignment of the State election, including members of legislature, to August and of the National election to November, thus facilitates a primary for Senator without jeopardizing in the least the Constitutional Amendment, the Legislature or the State ticket. It will all take place three months after the State election is over. It will be practically the election by the Democracy of a United States Senator at the same time the members of the other House of Congress and President are voted for. No better device could be had to insure a full attendance at the primaries. Let the people have their say in the election of United States Senator according to the pledge in our State platform.

The Dreyfus Mystery.

There are few who do not realize the want of an intelligent account of the animus back of the prosecution of Dreyfus, granting, as nearly all now believe, that he is innocent. We think the following condensation of an article in the British National Review, made by the Atlanta Constitution, will supply a key to the mystery. It reveals a disgusting state of affairs all around, but we believe it is true.

Says the Constitution:

Though the general public is taking interest in the Dreyfus case, it presents to a great many a sort of mystery. Has this man been so terribly wronged because he is a Jew? The European prejudice against Jews is well enough understood, but this prejudice, at its worst, cannot explain the treatment of Dreyfus. Therefore, there is a mystery in the case. The Constitution has already suggested a solution of this mystery, but it is brought out more clearly by The National Review, of London, which, from the first, has taken an extraordinary interest in the case, and which has employed its resources to get at the bottom facts in the affair.

The editor of The Review asserts that the members of the French headquarters staff have for years past engaged in the business of selling confidential information to the foreign military attaches in Paris in order to increase their small salaries and enable them to keep up appearances in keeping with their official positions. In this business Esterhazy acted as broker and go-between. He had a retaining fee from the attache, and, in addition, received special pay for any important document that he might secure. To be successful he was compelled to share his spoils with the members of the staff who had access to the coveted documents.

All went well until one day Esterhazy left upon the table of Major Von Schwartzkoppen the paper known as the bordereau, which consisted simply of a list of documents which the subsidized French officers were ready to furnish. This bordereau the German attache never saw. It was delivered while he was absent and was stolen from his table by a French spy, carried to the French war office, where it happened to be seen by an outsider before the guilty parties could destroy it. But for the fact that this bordereau fell under the inspection of a person who was not privy to the traffic which had been going on, there would have been no Dreyfus case in 1894.

But the presence of the outsider in the war office at the moment when the bordereau was returned, made it absolutely necessary for the traffickers to find a scapegoat. Their dilemma may be imagined. It was absolutely necessary to the safety of all to save Esterhazy, and accordingly the Dreyfus crime was concocted and carried out. He was selected as the scapegoat because he was a Jew with few or no friends on the general staff. When Dreyfus was selected as a victim, Esterhazy, crazed with anxiety, went to the German embassy, produced a pistol and demanded that Major Schwarzkoppen should testify that the Jew was the guilty party. The reply of the major was to kick the rascal from the embassy.

In selecting Dreyfus as the victim of their awful conspiracy, the French officers depended largely on the sympathy and support of the anti-Semites in the French capital. The event justified their expectation. As soon as the name of Dreyfus was suggested, the anti-Semites began to fill the air with their howls. Had Esterhazy been arrested, his conviction would have dragged down all those engaged in selling the secrets of their country.

Having disposed of Dreyfus, the traffic was resumed, and the "leakages" from the war office was greater after the victim was sent to Devil's island than ever before. It was known that Esterhazy, when he was engaged in his nefarious business, received no less than $40,000 from foreign governments. The rascal has since admitted writing the bordereau, but says he did so at the request of his chiefs in order to make a legal case against Dreyfus. As a matter of fact, every document enumerated in the bordereau was actually delivered, and is today in the possession of either the German or the Italian war office.

The French staff has always known who the guilty party was. As to Mercier, The National Review says he simply allowed himself to be terrorized by the gang, and became one of the worst of the criminals in his efforts to convict Dreyfus. The first trial was held behind closed doors, because it was known that the German attache would not stand by and permit an innocent man to be condemned for delivering documents which he had received from another person.

Such, briefly stated, is the origin of the Dreyfus case. In no other civilized country in the world at this day and time could such a revolting crime have been committed.

We congratulate the Charlotte Daily News on its enlargement to an 8 page 6 column paper, and other evidences of prosperity. It is an admirable paper, true to the Democratic party and its principles.

Creelman's View of Mr. Bryan.

James Creelman in New York Journal.)

Mr. Bryan is one of the least impulsive men in America. The common idea of him is that he is governed in all things by his emotions. Nothing could be further from the truth. His habit of mind is orderly and deliberate, and he is usually desperately slow in making decisions. Of all the leaders of the Democratic party as it exists today he is, perhaps, more laborious and careful, more studious and more suspicious of issues that originate in popular clamor than any other.

This statement may surprise men who look upon Mr. Bryan as a mere passionate orator. But it is the simple truth. His political passions are passions of what he conceives to be principles. This is the key to the Bryan of today. He is conservative rather than radical, fundamental rather than practical.

Since his nomination in 1896 Mr. Bryan has grown graver, broader and deeper. He has lost what there was in him of sectional feeling and looks to the swarming East to help the South and West in its struggle against the abuses of corporate wealth in politics. He is more national in his point of view. Today he seems to understand that a man may disagree with him on the currency question and yet be a sincere Democrat, accepting the party creed as a whole.

Although I have not been a supporter of Mr. Bryan, I am convinced by personal contact with him and by my knowledge of what he has accomplished and is accomplishing now that three years have changed him from a sectional leader inspired but enthralled by a single idea into a many sided, responsible statesman. His patient tact, and his power of compelling confidence in his honesty are gradually reuniting the Democratic party.

Let no one be deluded by the idea that Mr. Bryan does not understand party politics in all its ramifications. I should say that he is at this moment the most astute politician in the United States. Think of the extraordinary ability and knowledge required to hold in union the Democratic, Populist, and Free Silver Republican parties; think of a defeated candidate who can for three years, without power or place, hold the attention of the entire nation, speak boldly and without reserve on every public issue in a time of constant and fierce excitement, and yet not make a single political blunder. In these three years he has become more moderate in speech and less rhetorical. He is reasonable rather than dictatorial.

I speak of him as a profound and masterful politician, because that is the side of his character not generally understood. Neither Senator Hanna, President McKinley, David B. Hill, Arthur P. Gorman nor Richard Croker is in the same grade with him as a party politician. He seems to rule without threats, without promises and without money. He is building up an organization that will compare in completeness with any that has existed since the civil war. He is determined that his party shall not go into the next campaign in a fluid condition. If Mr. Bryan has a serious fault as a politician, it is his inability to yield or seem to yield.

His personality is something phenominal. He dominates everything about him. In this respect he unfortunately resembles Mr. Cleveland, but, unlike Mr. Cleveland, he trusts the common sense of the common people. Mr. Bryan's deep religious convictions control him in his attitude toward the masses. He firmly believes that the hand of God is always present in the affairs of men, and that it is a part of the divine plan to work out every good thing through the average mind; in other words, through the majority.

No unprejudiced man can travel through the various States today without recognizing the fact that Mr. Bryan is much stronger and much more firmly intrenched in the confidence of the multitude than he was at any time during the last presidential campaign.

He is the supreme unchallenged leader of his party. But what has most impressed me is the large and constantly increasing following he has among business men now.

It is a long look ahead, but at the same stage of events preceding the last national conventions I succeeded in demonstrating to my own satisfaction, at least, Mr. McKinley's nomination and election, and I do not fear to make a prediction now, with all the reserve arising from the fact that a prophet can never hope to be as accurate as a historian.

'Who is Dewey?"

Frederick Palmer in Collier's Weekly.]

About half of Naples and less than half of Leghorn knew who Admiral Dewey was. Many admirals come to both places, and the populace thought that he was only another. Those of Leghorn will be enlightened in the course of time, just as they of Naples were, by the local papers, whose reporters will go on board and ask what it was that the admiral did that the Americans should make so much fuss over him.

"Oh, just sailing around the world," the officer of the deck may say very seriously.

It is a long time to wait for news of May 1, 1898, but the Italian papers get few and brief foreign telegrams. As so many of the lower classes cannot read, it would not matter much to them if they had many and long ones. The intelligent classes knew of him as one who had taken part in the war with Spain, which they think was a war of little account, because Spain did not win. They also knew of another American admiral, the one who sunk Cervera's squadron. They don't remember that admiral's name, although they are certain that they heard it at the time.

That single line in the local paper which pre-announced the admiral's arrival yesterday morning led the half a dozen people who had American flags to run them up. They were either Americans or English, or were connected with America in a business way. By them and them alone one might have known of the event.

I asked the porter of the hotel—the hotel calls itself Anglo-American—if the admiral had come yet, and he asked a waiter if he knew anything about an Admiral Dewey.

"Yes," said the waiter. "He's the one the Americans are asking for. He's come all the way from some place called Colombo, in China."

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

JARVIS AND POU AT CLINTON.

Sampson Democrat.)

There was a great gathering of white men in Clinton last Thursday to hear a discussion of the constitutional amendment. Hon. E. W. Pou, of Smithfield, and Governor Jarvis spoke. The audience was in sympathy with the speakers and the amendment, insuring white supremacy a victory when the question comes to a vote in Sampson.

The following is a synopsis of

MR. POU'S SPEECH.

The welfare of our State brings us together this day. We must construct for the good of our State.

The great battle of '98 has gone into history. Partisan passion has given way to a cool determination on the part of the white people of this State never to submit to negro domination again. They have determined even more than this. They have resolved that the vicious and irresponsible negro vote must be eliminated from politics.

I can understand how good men can divide upon questions of economic policy. I can understand how they may divide upon the great financial questions which have engaged the attention of our people; but I cannot understand how any good man, no matter what his party may be, can hesitate to support a measure which will save him and his children from the danger and humiliation of negro rule.

A SOCIAL QUESTION.

The amendment presents a social, not a political question. The highest ambition of every man finds its embodiment in his offspring. We must live for our children. Only the selfish man lives for himself alone. Instead of becoming settled as the years go by, the race question has each year become more dangerous since the ignorant negro was permitted to cast his first vote.

He was not fitted to vote in 1868 He is not fit to vote now. The ballot has been his curse. The Republican politician has been his worst enemy. The ballot has given him hope which could never be fulfilled. It has aroused in his breast aspirations born to disappointment. It has given him a false conception of his place in society. It has impaired his usefulness as a laborer. It has incited the criminal to commit crime. It has been a dismal failure in every sense of the word.

To remove this class of our population, as a political factor, will be a service to them as well as to the State. It must—it will be done.

DOES NOT VIOLATE CONSTITUTION.

The fifth section does not violate the Constitution of the United States. It does not discriminate against "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It does discriminate against incompetency, unfitness and inexperience in public affairs. Many of the northern states have discriminated against these very things. Such laws have been held constitutional there; why not here?

No white man born on American soil will be disfranchised by this amendment, Do not let Republican office seekers fool you.

The poor and the ignorant white man cannot afford to trust that party. It is his enemy. It takes the product of his labor and gives it to the rich. It widens the breach between the rich and the poor. Its policy makes millionaires and paupers. It offers no opportunity for an American middle class. It degrades the poor and ignorant. It puts their children on the level of the negro. It has even given the negro a voice in the management of white schools. You cannot trust that party if you would be decent and respectable, and if you hope for your children to occupy a little better position in life than you do.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE STATE.

Let us not forget this revolution is being wrought for the good of our State. It should not be used to advance the political ambition of any man. It is of small consequence who fills the offices, if we get capable—good men. Let no differences enter among us to endanger the success of this great measure.

Let us bury the differences of the past, and let us all strive to attain to the very highest plane of patriotism. And; when the amendment is engrafted upon the organic law of the State, we shall have peace and enjoy a period of industrial prosperity hitherto unknown in the annals of our State.

GOV. JARVIS' SPEECH.

Governor Jarvis made many good points, a few of which we are able to give.

The settlement of this amendment to the constitution is referred to the sovereigns—the people. Office holders are but your servants. This is not a question to be settled by the servants, but by you. It is not a political question—it is above the spirit of party—it is fundamental; it settles good government for us and our children.

There will be next year party questions before you—bimetallism, the single gold standard, a protective tariff or a tariff for revenue only, imperialism, or the acquisition of distant islands of the sea by conquest; the support of large standing armies at great cost, the continuance of burdensome war taxes, the management of trusts and all that supports these trusts. These and many others are political questions—questions of party policy. Men differ on these questions. But this amendment is not a question of party policy—it is above this—it is the demand of the people, irrespective of party, made by the superior race, the Anglo-Saxon, declaring that he will govern our State. It appeals to all white men—Democrats, Populists and Republicans—to shoulder this burden; not to shift it to our children, but like men meet the issue and settle it forever.

I solemnly declare to you that I believe it is constitutional; but even if it is not constitutional, let the courts so decide. Our duty is to pass it, and then our duty is properly performed. [Here the Governor cited legal authority to sustain his position.] Its effect will be to disfranchise about 70,000 negroes who have proven their total unfitness for the proper exercise of the ballot. It will secure to the people good and stable government for our beloved old State; it will bring tranquility and peace. It is best for the white man and his children; it is also best for the negro and his children.

We now place a stamp on every deed you make when you sell your land—on every check you give for your money; yes, even on the telegram you send over the wires. This sacrifice you make, and for whom? Not for ourselves, but for the people who inhabit the distant islands of the seas. And for what purpose are we making this sacrifice for them? Let a Republican Congress answer: "In order that a good and stable government may be established in these islands of the sea for our neighbors." We not only pay this tax to give them a good and stable form of government, but we furnish our soldiers and sailors to fight their battles. If it is worth all this blood and treasure to secure "good and stable government" for these strangers on the distant islands, shall we fail to settle this question in our day and leave this burden for our children? No; it will be—it must be—and I see it in your faces. It shall be settled and settled forever at next year's election.

The speakers were both warmly applauded.

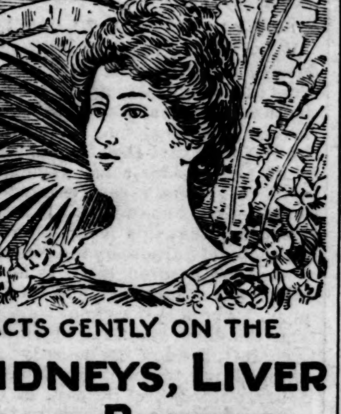
How Women May Keep Young

The real secret of youthful features in women is regular menstruation. If there is an irregularity of any nature—if the menses be suppressed or too scanty, too profuse or painful—the trouble will show in the face. The eyes will be encircled with black, the skin sallow; blotches and pimples will appear, and the sufferer, although young in years, will appear old in looks. The unfailing remedy is

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

It cures all ills of the womanly organs, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites and Bearing-down Pains. Cures Backache, Headache and Nervousness, all of which are due to weakness in the same organs.
Large bottles are sold by Druggists for $1.
THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY,
DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE.

Officers Appointed.

Headquarters Second Brigade, North Carolina Division, U. C. V.
Pittsboro, N. C., Aug. 26, 1899.
General order No. 27.

1. The General commanding hereby announces the selection of the following comrades to serve upon his staff, with the rank to which they are entitled prefixed:

Lieutenant-Colonel. J. G. Rencher, Pittsboro, to be A. A. G. and chief of staff; Major Wm. A. Smith, Ansonville, to be A Insp. G., Major M. L. Davis, Charlotte, to be Q. M.; Major A. B. Stronach, Raleigh, commissary; Major A. B. Williams, Fayetteville, chief of artillery; Major Louis Leon, Charlotte, chief of ordnance; Major S. A. Ashe, Raleigh, judge advocate; Major J. M. Covington, M. D., Rockingham, surgeon; Rev. William H. Moore, D. D., chaplain; Captains J. B. Smith, Fayetteville; E. J. Holt, Smithfield; S. H. Hilton, Charlotte; H. C. Moore, Monroe; Edwin Sulle, Rockingham; N. A. Ramsey, Durham; J. A. Long, Roxboro, James C. Marshall, Wadesboro, Aids de camp; First Lieutenant John A. Gibson, Maxton, color-bearer. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Commanders of camps must forward to these headquarters a list of the officers of their respective camps, with the postoffice address of the commander and the adjutant.

III. Until further ordered the camp at Roxboro will report at these headquarters.

IV. All communications intended for Brig., Div., or general headquarters should be sent to Lt. Col. J. G. Rencher, A. A. G., at Pittsboro, N. C.

By order of Wm. L. London, Brigadier General Commanding.

Official: J. G. Rencher, A. A. G.

A Level-Headed and Patriotic North Carolinian Who Hath a Proper Stomach for the Battle of Life.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 7, '99.

Editor Observer:

Dear Sir—I believe you know a good thing when you find it, whether it may be a candidate for President of the United States, or something to nourish the inner man. I think I have found the latter in this way: I had the pleasure of spending a night recently with my good friend C. W. Bynum, on Haw River, in conversing on wheat growing in our county, I mentioned the fact that I could not procure in the summer season anything to take the place of Mount Airy Buckwheat for cakes, he said he had made at the mills a preparation of the *whole wheat* that he found excellent for that purpose, and said he: "I will send you a half sack when we make some next time." Well, I received it yesterday, and I have had *batter cakes twice already;* and now, Major, I send you a package today. Try it, just like Mount Airy Buckwheat. No white beans—no soap stone. Why can't we learn here in North Carolina to properly use the good things that God has given us.

Yours truly,
James M. Lamb.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers,
The famous little pills.

Collier's Weekly.

Collier's Weekly for September 9 is a Philippine number, and contains some of the greatest battle pictures yet published. The photograph on the front page will make a sensation throughout the entire country. The double is a striking proof of the violation of the international war regulations by Filipinos. There are eight protographs of Admiral Dewey taken by Chevalier Mauri, the photograper of the king of Italy. Frederick Palmer tells of the homeward cruise of Admiral Dewey; and John N. Parsons, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, tells the workingman's side of the Cleveland strike situation. The contestants in the coming international yacht race are pictured, and Commodore Summers forecasts the event. The fiction, "The Trade Wind," is a short story of adventure in the Pacific, by Morgan Robertson. There are pictures from South Africa and the Klondike, and some remarkable cloud photographs from California. The battle photographs from the Philippines show batteries and troops actually in action, with exploding shells and all the unpleasant concomitants of war. Henri Dumay tells of the Dreyfus trial.

New School District.

Correspondence of the Observer.

Vander, N. C., Sept. 5th, 1899.

Mr. Editor:—The trustees of Cedar Creek township public school met at Stedman today. All the members were present. The first business was to start a new district, a part of Cedar Creek and a part from Flea Hill townships. They have appointed Evander Bullard the committeeman for Cedar Creek, part of the new district. The school house will be built near A. J. Bullard's. The maximum price to be paid teachers was agreed upon as follows for whites: District No. 1, $25; No. 2, $20; No. 3, $22; No. 4, $25; No. 5, $20; No. 6, $20; No. 7, $25; No. 8, $25; No. 9, $20; No. 10, $20. There were no prices set for districts Nos. 11 and 12. For colored districts No. 1 was allowed $20; No. 2, $16; No. 3, $16; No. 4, $16; No. 5, $16; No. 6, $16. Mr. Henry Clark was appointed a committeeman in the place of Mr. Evander Bullard, who was put in the new district. There were a good many committeemen from all parts of the township present and several school teachers, and also Mr. Z B. Newton, county superintendent, who was a great help to the trustees. Mr. Newton is a wide awake man, and is doing all he can to advance public schools.

Yours respectfully,
Jonathan Evans, Sec.

Literary Note

THE THEATRE FROM THE INSIDE.

That there are five thousand theatres in America, and that one million and a half people attend them each weekday night, spending seventy millions of dollars a year on theatre going, are the surprising facts with which Mr. Franklin Fyles, the dramatic editor of the New York *Sun*, will open an important series in the next issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. The series will be called "The Theatre and Its People," and will run through seven numbers of the magazine, lavishly illustrated with pictures made by twelve different artists. The articles will treat of every phase of the theatre, the play and the actor, from the inside, and will tell how a theatre is managed; the actual money which plays have made; how an actor is trained and what the actors are actually paid; how a play is written and what the authors receive; how a play is rehearsed; the first night of a play; how the actresses "make up" and what they use; and in a minute way the two last articles will show what goes on behind the scenes on the stage during a performance. It is a curious fact that this will be the first time that the theatre and the actor have ever been exhaustively treated in a magazine, and that there is no book on the subject in existence.

A Glorious Calling.

Collier's Weekly.

The easiest of all Parisian callings, as registered at the office of the chief of police, is that of the pipe colorer. This member of the social system devotes his whole time to the careful coloring of meerschaum pipes and fancy clays for their owners. His work is scarcely arduous, as he merely sits and smokes day after day. And his charges are very small—from eighty centimes to a franc a day, and a supply of tobacco to smoke.

A Hit; A Palpable Hit.

Durham Sun.

Three years ago, when the Democrats were fighting for free coinage of silver, and demanding an increased circulation of money, Republicans contended that "there is plenty of money in circulation." They shouted "there is no way to put more money in circulation unless the government chooses to give it away." They contended, "if these howlers had something to sell they would have plenty of money." Now they are claiming that the country is prosperous, and to prove it they claim that there is one hundred and twenty million dollars more money in circulation now than we had in circulation this time last year. We believe there is more money in circulation and we would like to have these Republican organs tell us how it got in circulation? Did the government "give it away?" Did the "howlers" yarn about wanting more money, or did the Republicans yarn when they said we had plenty?

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts. a bottle at B. E. Sedberry & Son's drug store.

There's always hope while there's One Minute Cough Cure. "An attack of pneumonia left my lungs in bad shape and I was near the first stages of consumption. One Minute Cough Cure completely cured me," writes Helen McHenry, Bismark, N. D. Gives instant relief. King Bros.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is a food medicine for the baby that is thin and not well nourished and for the mother whose milk does not nourish the baby.

It is equally good for the boy or girl who is thin and pale and not well nourished by their food; also for the anæmic or consumptive adult that is losing flesh and strength.

In fact, for all conditions of wasting, it is the food medicine that will nourish and build up the body and give new life and energy when all other means fail.

Should be taken in summer as well as winter.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Stamped to Death by a Mule.

Ex-Sheriff McD. Geddie tells us of a terrible accident that happened near his residence in Flea Hill Friday afternoon, in which a little two-year-old negro child was stamped to death by a vicious mule, owned by Henry Tucker, a brother of the child. The little fellow was lying on his back in the yard when the mule, who had gotten out of the stable lot, made directly for him, and, without any warning, jumped on his breast, and in a second stamped all the breath out of the infant.

Fatal Explosion.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Fairmount, Va., Sep. 9—Three miners, Frederick Hamilton, Clarence Hardesty and Elsa Powers, lost their lives in a highland mine near here today. A lamp fell and a keg of powder exploded and hurled the victims against the walls, then burned them to death.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, hot, aching feet. Trial package FREE. Sold by druggists, grocers, shoe stores and general storekeepers everywhere. By mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, Le-Roy, N. Y.

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Attorney and Counsellor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Isaac A. Murchison. William H. Pope
MURCHISON & POPE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DOCTOR D. G. MacKETHAN,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 30-d&w-tf

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Drs. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Offices, Market Square and Green Street, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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Physician and Surgeon.
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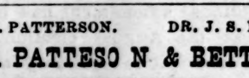

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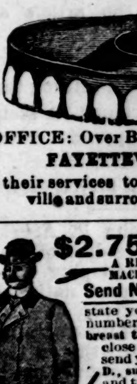

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Send No Money. Cut this ad. out and send to us, state your height and weight, state number of inches around body at breast taken over vest under coat close up under arms, and we will send you this coat by express, C. O. D., subject to examination; examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of and equal to any coat you can buy for $5.00, pay the express agent our special offer price, $2.75, and express charges.
THIS MACKINTOSH is latest 1899 style, made from heavy waterproof, tan color, genuine Davis Covert Cloth; extra long, double breasted, Sager velvet collar, fancy plaid lining, waterproof sewed, strapped and cemented seams, suitable for both rain or overcoat, and guaranteed greatest value ever offered by us or any other house. For Free Cloth Samples of Men's Mackintoshes up to $5.00, and Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats at from $5.00 to $10.00, write for Free Book No. 80C. Address,
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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY……SEPTEMBER 14, 1899

E. J HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Mang'r

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically weak they will profess to accept the platform, but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."
—*William J. Bryan to National Committeeman C. S. Thomas, of Colorado.*

THE DREYFUS VERDICT.

There are evidences that the "scorn of the world," which has been exhibited with such unanimity by all the other nations towards France since the Dreyfus verdict, is producing an effect upon that corrupt people. The judges who on Saturday voted, 5 to 2, that Dreyfus was guilty of treason, on Monday afternoon signed a formal recommendation for mercy. It was stated at the time of the verdict that there were "extenuating circumstances," or the sentence would have been more severe; but we did not understand that this statement was a part of the verdict or was even uttered by any of the judges. Without dwelling upon the source of this statement, it is difficult to imagine how there could be extenuating circumstances in an act of treason. There are extenuating circumstances in the theft of food by a starving being, or in killing in self defense or under unbearable provocation, and so on. But there can be none in treason. The crime is the highest known to the law, and is peculiar. It is a violation of the supreme trust with which a citizen, subject, or public servant may be indued. Extenuating circumstances in such a crime is nonsense. Evidently the ingenious phrase-mongers, who seem to be so much in evidence in France, have employed it as a euphemism for want of evidence, reasonable doubt, not proved, and so forth.

It is noteworthy that this recommendation for mercy did not accompany the verdict, but came forty-eight hours afterwards. The Journal Des Debates (of Monday, also) declares that public opinion is prepared for the eventuality of Dreyfus's pardon, which act by the President the Temps says would "bring about the pacification of which France is in need."

Pacification is not always the best for the State. If obtained through fraud, murder (or, as in Dreyfus's case, what is worse, the destruction of man's chief possession, his character), or other illegal acts, it will prove only a premature healing of the sore.

Besides the "scorn" of the world, other influences may be affecting the French. It is reported far and wide that the Dreyfus verdict will greatly diminish the attendance upon the Paris exposition next year, and yesterday news came of threats by Congressmen of withdrawing this government's support ($1,200,000 has been appropriated) therefrom.

THE SENATORIAL PRIMARY.

Ever since the election of 1898, the question of a Democratic candidate for United States senator before the legislature of 1901 has been cropping out. It seems impossible to repress it even in the interest of the overshadowing issue of the Constitutional Amendment. There seem to be two views in the State on this subject: one that the spirit of the mandate of the last State convention to the effect that United States senators be elected by popular vote as soon as that can be effected under the Constitution, be carried out by choosing the Democratic candidate by a Democratic popular vote; and the other that, while this is eminently desirable as a matter of loyalty to the party's State platform, its execution would "jeopardize the Constitutional Amendment" (the franchise amendment) by promoting a wrangle between the adherents of the different senatorial aspirants.

Now, if this latter were so, that would end the matter; but, on the contrary, it is apparent that the only way to put a stop to the interference of the senatorial fight with the Constitutional amendment, is to postpone the whole matter, rigorously, until after the Constitutional amendment has been voted on at the August election in 1900, and submit it to a primary at the polls at the national election in November, as described in the article already printed by us.

Can any one adduce a valid objection to this manner of settling the question?—a question which, it seems, patriotism does not repress.

Altgeld on the Dreyfus Case.

Ex-Governor John P. Atgeld says that the second verdict of "guilty" against Dreyfus will play an important part in the next national campaign in this country.

"The influence of the court-martial's finding at Rennes," the ex-Governor says, "will not be confined to France, but will be worldwide. Its significance in this country will be understood readily when the imperialistic policy of the Republican Administration is exposed fully. It will carry home to the people the danger of a great standing army which must be maintained if a nation would be imperial.

"Dreyfus is a sacrifice to the alleged honor of the army of France. A standing army, sooner or later, becomes a great machine for the oppression of the people."

HISTORY OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

Our dispatches Saturday afternoon announced the conviction of Dreyfus by a vote of 5 to 2. The sentence of ten years is subject to four years and eleven months deduction for the time spent at Devil's Island. Some of the dispatches say that the deduction will be double that time, under the law, because it was passed under a sentence of solitary confinement. That would leave but a few weeks' penalty, *plus* the disgrace of the sentence. Others, again, say that President Loubet will at once pardon the condemned man. If he has sufficient backbone, he will probably do so, as Loubet came to office at the hands of the Democrats.

We are indebted to the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot for the following interesting history of the origin of the case and its progress up to the prisoner's transportation to Devil's Island, which it finds in McClure's Magazine for January, contributed by Mr. Robert H. Sherrard, who went to Paris for the purpose:

On November 28, 1894, M. Edouard Drumont, editor of La Libre Parole, of Paris, received an anonymous letter announcing that an officer had been arrested for high treason. On the 29th an ambiguous note appeared in that journal asking if were true that an important arrest had recently taken place.

Excitement in Paris was at fever pitch when, on November 2nd, the name of the officer who had been arrested was made public. It was then learned for the first time, although his arrest dated from October 14th, that Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, of the Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery, was the man charged with the terrible crime of high treason.

At that time it was currently reported that the foreign government with which Dreyfus trafficked was the Italian government, and though since then it has been stated, and is generally accepted, that it was with Germany that these dealings took place, no actual information on the subject has ever been given. From the very beginning, and with one exception only, a policy of absolute secrecy has been observed by the successive French ministries, for, as M. Meline pointed out at the Senate, any indiscretion on this subject might entail the gravest consequences on the nation.

NO MOTIVE SHOWN.

No valid motive why Dreyfus should have committed these acts of treachery was put forward at the time of the arrest, or ever has been since. He was a man of considerable private means. His own private income exceeded $10,000 a year, and his wife, the daughter of one of the richest diamond merchants in Paris, had a large fortune of her own. On the other hand, Alfred Dreyfus was not a spendthrift. He was passionately devoted to his wife and children. He was not a gambler, but a man of steady habits, who returned home directly his work was over. The only luxury he allowed himself was his stable. He had some beautiful horses. At school, as in the army, he was reputed a hard worker, He was never very popular with his comrades, who accused him of haughty manners.

HIS SECRET ARREST.

It has since transpired that for some time previous to his arrest, in consequence of a constant "leakage" of documents which had been noticed at the second bureau, Dreyfus had been under suspicion of his chiefs. This suspicion must have become a certainty, when, on October 1, he was detached from the ministry of war and appointed to service in the Thirty-ninth Regiment at the Ecole Militaire, for, as stated, a period of three months. On the morning of October 14th he received at home a summons to attend at the ministry on the following morning. He left home to go to the ministry in consequence, on the morning of October 15th and was not seen or heard of again until the news of his arrest was made public on November 1st.

Meanwhile Alfred Dreyfus had presented himself at the ministry of war, where he was received by Maj. Du Paty de Clam.

"I am very glad to see my dear comrade," said the major. "We will go out together directly and I will then tell you what I have asked you to come here for. Just now I am very busy. So would you be so good as to take down a letter which I will dictate to you whilst I am sorting these papers. It is a letter to Gen. de Boisdeffre about some documents which he has asked me for."

There were three other people in the room, all strangers to Alfred Dreyfus and—a circumstance which only struck the prisoner afterwards—certain mirrors had been so arranged that every movement of his features could be seen by everybody present.

Dreyfus sat down and took up a pen.

The major began to dictate. "Although I have had no news from you to the effect that you wish to see me, I nevertheless send you, sir, some information of interest. * * *"

Then, interrupting himself suddenly, he cried out: "Write properly, my good fellow. What is the matter with you? Your hand seems to shake."

"My fingers are cold," said Dreyfus.

"Be very careful," said the major, "this is a very serious business." Then he continued his dictation as follows:

"First, a note on the hydraulic brake 120. How it worked when experiments were made.

"Secondly, a note concerning the covering forces. Several modifications will be made by the new plan.

"Thirdly, a note relating to Madagascar.

"Fifthly, the draft of a manual of artillery field practice, March 14, 1894.

"This last document is extremely difficult to procure and I can only have it at my disposal for a very few days. The minister has sent a certain number of copies to the different regiments and the regiments are responsible for them. Every officer who has a copy has to return it after the manœuvres. So, if you wish to make such extracts from it as may interest you, I will procure you a copy, subject to your promising to return it to me as soon as you have done with it. Perhaps, however, you would prefer that I should copy it out word for word and send you the copy.

"I am just starting for the manœuvres."

HOW THE BORDEREAU WAS SECURED.

This letter gave the exact text of the famous bordereau, or list of documents, on which, as far as the public knows, Alfred Dreyfus was tried and convicted. According to the most accredited version—the real facts of the case never have been and never will be made known—this bordereau came into the hands of the government in this way:

An agent of the military secret service, disguised as a rag picker, who was in the habit of collecting the waste paper thrown out into the street by the servants at the Germany Embassy, discovered it among this refuse. It was written on buff colored paper and had been torn into four pieces. The writing closely resembled that of Alfred Dreyfus and was pronounced by two experts to be in his writing, while another expert commissioned by the government declared the contrary. According to the friends of Alfred Dreyfus, this document was not written by him and they attribute it to another officer, whose writing certainly resembles it far more closely. (Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy has since, on several occasions, confessed to having written the bordereau.)

SUICIDE SUGGESTED TO DREYFUS.

When Major Du Paty de Clam had finished dictating this letter, he made some excuse for leaving the room with the three persons who were with him, leaving Dreyfus alone. It was then for the first time that Dreyfus noticed that by his side, under some papers, there lay a large army revolver loaded in each of the six chambers. It has since transpired that this weapon had been left there on purpose by the commander so that the accused man, if he chose, might put a summary end to the inquiry. About half an hour elapsed and then the door was flung open and M. Cochefort, head of the detective police, marched in, followed by Commander Henry, of the Secret Bureau. M. Cochefert walked up to Dreyfus and placed his hand on his shoulder, crying, "In the name of the law."

"But why?" cried Capt. Dreyfus. "What am I accused of?"

"You know very well," cried Major Du Paty de Clam, who had also entered.

"The emotion which you displayed just now when I was dictating that letter to you is quite enough proof of that."

"I swear to you that I do not understand what you mean," cried Dreyfus.

"Go to. It is useless for you to fight against the evidence. Your treachery has been discovered."

"In the name of the law," cried M. Cochefert, "I arrest you, Alfred Dreyfus, for the crime of high treason."

Thereupon the head of the police handed the accused man over to the custody of Commander Henry to be conveyed to the Cherche-Midi prison.

TORTURES BEFORE THE TRIAL.

From the day of his arrest until the day of his trial Dreyfus was kept in the most rigorous confinement. He was not allowed to see anybody, nor was he allowed either to read or write. It was not until December 6th that he was allowed an interview with his advocate, Maitre Demange.

It is very well known that the trial was conducted in absolute secrecy. Not even the prisoner was permitted to know what evidence there was against him. Finally, on December 22, 1894, the court reached a conclusion, the prisoner still uninformed of the character of the testimony submitted to prove his guilt.

THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

Col. Maurel holds a paper in his hand from which he reads judgment as follows, in a short, commanding voice:

"In the name of the French people, the first court martial of the military government of Paris was assembled this day, December 22, 1894, deliberating with closed doors.

"The President placed the following question before the court: 'Mons, Dreyfus, Alfred, Captain in the Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery, stagiary of the staff corps, attached to the ministry of war, is he guilty of having in 1894 procured for a foreign power a certain number of secret documents concerning the national defense, and of having in consequence practiced machinations or of having entertained intelligences with this power or its agents, to engage it to commit acts of hostility or to undertake warfare against France, or of having procured it the means to do so?'

"The votes of the court having been taken separately, beginning with the lowest rank, and the colonel presiding having given it his opinion last, the answer was unanimously, 'Yes, the prisoner is guilty.'"

"In consequence," continued Col. Maurel, "and unanimously the court martial condemns the man called Alfred Dreyfus to transportation for life to the fortified enclosure, and condemns him to military degradation."

The same evening Dreyfus, on the advice of his counsel, signed an appeal to the court of revision that his conviction should be squashed on the ground of informality and that a new trial should be ordered. The court refused the appeal, and found that the first trial had been conducted with all the formalities imposed by the law. Dreyfus was accordingly convicted and sentenced without any further appeal being possible.

PROTESTS INNOCENCE.

Shortly before the sitting of the court of revision Dreyfus was visited in his cell by Major Du Paty de Clam, who asked him if he was at last ready to confess his guilt.

"I am innocent," said Dreyfus; "I have nothing to confess."

"May you not have acted imprudently?" said the commander. "Did you not, perhaps, do something with a view to involve some foreign agent?"

"I do not know any agents," replied Dreyfus. "I have neither had any such relationship. I wished to involve nobody. I am innocent of the crime brought against me."

"Then," said M. Du Paty de Clam, "if what you say is true, you are the greatest martyr of the century."

After the Mayor's departure Dreyfus wrote the following letter to the Minister of War:

"Monsieur le Ministre—I have received, by your orders, a visit from Major Du Paty de Clam, to whom I once more declared that I am innocent and that I have never even committed the slightest act of imprudence.

"I am convicted and sentenced. I have no pardon to ask for, but in the name of my honor, which, I hope, will one day be restored to me, it is my duty to beg of you to be so good as to continue your investigations.

"Let the search be continued after I have gone. That is the only mercy I pray for. ALFRED DREYFUS."

THE DEGRADATION.

On the morning of January 4th Alfred Dreyfus was told to put on, instead of the civilian clothes which he had been wearing in his cell, a captain's full uniform, which had been specially prepared for the occasion. The lace on the cap, the red seams on the trousers, the buttons and trimmings on the tunic had been unfastened and stitched on again, strongly enough to keep in place, and yet so loosely that they could easily be torn off. A sword was handed him in its scabbard and he was bidden to buckle it around his waist. This sword had been filed on each side about half way down the blade. At 8 o'clock Dreyfus was carried under guard into the square, where, in the presence of the assembled troops, he was to be degraded. A few minutes later Gen. Darras, rising in his stirrups and waving his sword aloft, thus addressed the prisoner: "Dreyfus, Alfred, you are unworthy to carry arms. In the name of the French people we degrade you" As these words, spoken with ineffable contempt, thunder forth, the gigantic adjutant, by whose side the prisoner, seen from the avenue without, shows but as a pigmy, strides up and lays his hands roughly upon him. First, he tears the triple band from off the captain's cap and flings it to the ground with a gesture of disgust and contempt. His motions are brusque, violent and jerky. Then he tears the buttons from the coat, the gold lace from the collar and sleeves, and strips the trousers of their red adornments. Here Dreyfus throws up his arms and cries in a voice that is heard all over the square and far beyond its limits: "You are degrading an innocent man! Vive la France!" An immense cry from the people without answer to his frantic protestations: "Death! Death! To Satory with the traitor! Down with the Jews!" His belt is next torn from him, and the innocent sword is wrenched from its scabbard. The executioner seizes it in both hands and across his bended knee snaps the steel. The broken sword is flung down and stamped upon, and then, upon the heap of nameless litter which was once a soldier's pride, the belt and empty scabbard are tossed contemptuously. The artillerymen step up, and under this escort Dreyfus, lamentable, grotesque in his defaced accoutrement, is marched round so that each soldier may raise his hanging head and see how a traitor shows.

Yet during the terrible penance of this march of infamy, despite the insults leveled at him by many of those before whom he passed, in spite of the frantic menaces of the exasperated mob without, Dreyfus never once loses his calmness. With a courage that bordered on heroism he marched, firm and erect, with his head high up, and more than once he is heard to cry, in a loud and steady voice, "Vive la France! I swear that I am innocent!" As he passes before the assembled press men he cries: "In the face of all France I swear that I am innocent!" A reserve officer who is standing by answers with a "Judas, traitor, dirty Jew!" Now he reaches the prison van. Here the gendarmes gather roughly round. The click of the handcuffs is heard and it is seen that a human form is bundled with every gesture of disgust and loathing, into the infamous cart. The escort forms round it, and the prison van drives off. The drums roll, the band strikes up a merry, soul inspiring march.

Following came the transportation to Devil's island, the terrible tortures suffered there by the prisoner, the unceasing labors of the faithful wife to clear the name of her husband, the sensational accusations by Emile Zola, and finally the dicision of the Court of Cassation granting the new trial.

A Lee to Fight Against Freedom?

Denton (Md.) Journal.]

If General Fitzhugh Lee is sent to the Philippines along with General Joe Wheeler, as it is rumored he will be, there will be less necessity for the strict consorship that now covers from the citizens of this country all military movements and loss of life among our troops in those far away islands. With this pair of veterans leading in the fight the policy of extermination, upon which the president seems to be bent, may well be said to have begun. But; ye gods! what a spectacle! A Lee leading a slaughtering host against those who are battling for the right to govern their native land.

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

SEVENTY-FIRST, Sept'r 12, '99.

It was the good fortune of your correspondent to spend several weeks in Robeson and Scotland counties, and it becomes a pleasant duty to note the hospitality, prosperity and thrift of that section.

Agriculture is still the chief industry, though naval stores, lumber and telegraph poles are exported. Red Springs is easily accessible by daily trains on the railroad owned by the Red Springs Lumber Company, while business of an urgent nature can be transacted over the 'phone from Red Springs to Lake City.

Messrs. E. A. and C. A. Purcell and Stephen Alderman own a farm containing about 1,000 acres, the property of the Purcell family more than a hundred years ago.

Both noticeable and praiseworthy is the number of young men and young women who consider a college education one of the necessaries of life. The spirit of self-development lives and grows, and the community at large receives benefit and impetus.

Mr. J. A. McPherson, one of Cumberland's worthy sons, is farming successfully at Fontcol.

We are pleased to say that Western Cumberland is thoroughly aroused in behalf of her sons and daughters, and Raeford Institute, supported as it is by the best element of a Scotch community, men who have achieved something themselves, and are determined to make their success redound to the public good, now offers advantages not surpassed by any school of the same class.

Prof. and Mrs. Roberts are now occupying the residence formerly used as a hotel, while Mrs. Gillis, in response to the growing demands, has opened another hotel for the accommodation of the traveling public.

The selection of Miss Fannie Dickson to the position of art and music teacher is a very wise one. Cultivate home talent and then patronize it would seem to be the actuating motive, and in this case results will be most satisfactory, Miss Dickson having recently returned from Maryland, where she took a special course in the subjects assigned to her care.

A desirable feature and one not to be overlooked is a resident pastor. Rev. R. W. Alexander lives at Raeford and supplies several neighboring churches.

The town is growing rapidly. Mr. J. W. McLauchlin has added a large store, ground will soon be broken for a Presbyterian church, a factory on Rockfish is not far distant, and the completion of Mr. Blue's railroad, which will soon reach Lumber Bridge, are not a few of the encouraging prospects.

Mr. Moore, of the firm of Moore Brothers, is a merchant of judgment and experience, and he has cast his lot at Raeford assured of success.

Mrs. Bella Lamont will occupy her new house at Raeford shortly.

Mr. J. L. McFadyen has accepted a position as principal of the Aberdeen High School with Miss Mallie Lamont in charge of the music and primary pupils.

Mr. A. A. McFadyen is teaching at Alfordsville. F. M.

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR CHILLS and fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. Never fails to cure, then why experiment with worthless imitations? Price 50 cents. Your money back if it fails to cure.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures.
That is what it was made for.

Hope Mills Items.

Hope Mills, N. C, Sep. 7th, '99.

Mr. Jas. B. Driver, spinning room boss at No. 1 went to Cumberland Mills Monday where he took charge of placing the new machinery. Mr. Driver for a number of years has been in charge of the spinning at No. 1, where he has given entire satisfaction. His treatment of those who worked under him has been fair and honorable, and the same may be expected in his new position. It is the expectation of Mr. S. H. Cotton, who is superintendent, to leave the manufacturing part of the business at Cumberland Mills almost entirely in Mr. Driver's charge, he will therefore have a responsible position, but one which he is capable of filling.

Dr. W. H. McKinnon, who has many friends here, is again with us. He is boarding with Mr. Jas. H Johnson. If the Doctor finds his practice will justify it he will locate here permanently. For the past week he has been kept busy looking after his own patients and those of Dr. McDougald, who has been too indisposed to keep up his practice.

Mr. S. H. Cotton is at "the rocks" fishing, while Mrs. Cotton is visiting relatives and friends in Chester, Pa. It is their intention to occupy their new home shortly after returning.

Mrs. J. J. Maloney is visiting relatives in Philadelphia. We suppose Mr. Maloney can sympathize with some others whose wives have been visiting from home.

Mr. Philip Lindsay, on account of failing health, has given his notice of resignation. Mr. Lindsay is boss of the weave room at No. 1, and has given entire satisfaction to both employers and employees, something that cannot always be said of a boss. We are sorry for Mr. Lindsay and family to leave here as they have been quite an addition to the place.

Mr. J. Madison Fisher, who is clerking for the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company, was very sick last night, is better this morning.

Mr. T. J. Gardner has gone north to purchase his fall stock of goods for the Company.

A concert was given last night in Mr. Jas. H. Johnson's hall by some of the Oxford Orphan children for the benefit of the Asylum. The hall was full and the concert entertaining. The receipts amounted to $25 00. The children give a concert at No. 2 tonight.

Z B. NEWTON.

Autryville Items.

Autryville, N. C., Sept. 11, 1899.

After having such a hot week, we are now being blessed with rain, to cool the atmosphere.

Miss Vann, of Fayetteville, is visiting relatives at Autryville. We are glad to welcome her with us.

Miss Sallie Beard, of Beard, N. C., has entered school here, which is run under the supervision of the intelligent E. T. Parham, of Robeson. He is the man for us—is a good Christian worker, and one of our best teachers on record. Come to his school, he will certainly do you good.

Dr. Cooper passed through on his way to Fayetteville Saturday.

Dr. Evans, who has been studying medicine under Dr. T. C. Bullock, of this place, left Saturday for his home near Fayetteville, where he will spend a few days, then will return to Richmond, Va., to attend college. We wish him a good time in Old Virginia.

Messrs. Dan and Walter Smith, of Bladen, are visiting relatives at Autryville. JUMBO.

BEAVER DAM ITEMS.

BEAVER DAM, Sept. 10, 1899.

Mr. William Hall died on the 31st of August, 1899. Mr. Hall was a Confederate soldier and a very industrious citizen, always kind to a friend and ever ready to help those around him who needed help. The deceased leaves a wife and three sons to mourn the loss of a kind husband and a true father. We extend the hand of sympathy to the bereft in their sore trials.

Miss Nellie Smith is very sick we are sorry to report.

Miss Emma Smith who has been sick is better we are glad to state.

Mr. G. T. Simpson is also very sick we are sorry to report.

The Township Sunday School Convention will meet next Saturday, September 16th, at Beaver Dam church. Mr. John A. Oates, Jr., editor of the N. C. Baptist is to address the convention. Come! Come! Yes, everybody, and enjoy the day with us.

Master Roy Depoe, of Fayetteville, is to be in our section next week, visiting friends and relatives.

Hurrah! for the South now, two negro preachers from Boston to come as missionaries to teach us how to respect ourselves and stop lynchings—a sad sight. Look out Bro. Farries and Adams, that you do not go too far while down in Georgia, and you too are found hanging between the heavens and the earth. We don't like lynching only when no other chance is left to get the culprit, but do not like the idea of negroes as missionaries to our people. JACK.

North Carolina Literature.

Kinston Free Press

This extract from a letter by Prof. Stephen B. Weeks, Ph. D., of the bureau of education, Washington, D. C., to Dr. R. H. Lewis, of Kinston, is an item of interest to North Carolinians:

"There are 1,491 books and pamphlets about North Carolina, by nearly 500 authors. When we include all sorts of books, published by North Carolinians or about North Carolina, the number will be nearly doubled. I have, in my own library, 2,000 books, pamphlets and magazine articles of this description."

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O

We. the undersigned, have known F. J Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the sytem. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

For wounds, burns, scalds, sores, skin diseases and all irritating eruptions, nothing so soothing and healing as DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Mrs. Emma Bolles, Matron Englewood Nursery, Chicago, says of it: "When all else fails in healing our babies it will cure" King Bros.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, druggists.

Tillman on the Negro.

In a letter addressed to Rev. Dart, a leading colored minister of Charleston, Senator Tillman says:

"I am considered an arch enemy of the negro because while governor I tried to convene a constitutional convention to disfranchise them." Continuing, the Senator says:

"If you will contrast the condition of the negroes of South Carolina with those of North Carolina and Georgia you will see that there is much more good feeling and less friction here than where political activity and franchise exists on the basis of manhood suffrage.

"The Phœnix riot is directly attributable to the political virus injected into the negroes of that neighborhood by designing white men—such as the Tolberts—and the recent outrages are the natural aftermath.

"What the ultimate solution of the race problem will be I don't know, but I do know that the race and caste feeling is an insuperable barrier to social and political equality in the South, and the negro (as the weaker and inferior race) will always be the victim of every conflict by which he seeks, either by his own accord or when led by designing white men, to break down these barriers.

"There is no room in the north-west, nor opening for any negro communities, as you will find if you go there to investigate. The northern whites no longer sympathize with the ideas which brought on the civil war, as is proven by Governor Tanner's recent attitude and official action.

"There may be an opening for a limited number of negroes in Cuba and Porto Rico, but I think the field in the Philippines is already occupied by a race that would be more intolerant and cruel to the negroes than the whites.

"What the end will be I cannot say, but this I do know—the negro must remain subordinate, or be exterminated; and I, for one, will always set my face like flint against any injustice or unfairness towards him as long as he remains in his proper sphere and leaves politics alone.

"The whites are in the ascendancy, and will remain so, whatever comes. And as the superior and more civilized race, they owe it to themselves to protect the negro in his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, even though that declaration was written by a slave-holder who did not take the negro into consideration when he wrote it."

Red Springs Items.

Red Springs, Sept. 11, 1899.

The health of the town is excellent. Business is improving. Cotton was six cents here yesterday. Farmers report corn unusually fine, but cotton is about like it was last year—from half to three fourths of a crop. George Wiggins gathered 8 bales from 30 acres, first picking. Will McNeill expects to make 40 bales on 42 acres.

Several farmers who raised one to four acres of tobacco, each marketed some of it at different towns, and were generally pleased with Fayetteville prices, so far as I have heard, with one exception.

I notice that McDonald & Emerson, of Wakulla, have obtained best prices at Planters Warehouse, Fayetteville, averaging over 15 cents a pound on 1000 pounds, and received 25 on September 2, 20 on September 9.

Building permits were granted last night for several residences, among them one to W. H. Sykes, Swann's Station, one to S. R. Townsend, Red Banks, also for brick stores and offices 54x72 feet to be erected by B. W. Townsend, and other stores to be improved.

One hundred and twenty registered boarding students in Red Springs Seminary. The Haywood residence was bought to accommodate about a dozen more students, but the trustees have decided to build an additional building 40x60 feet in thirty days. About 203 students last year, and probably 250 or 300 will attend this year.

The Fayetteville OBSERVER deserves a fine patronage for the great effort it made to secure the silk mill, the tobacco warehouse and other enterprises. It greatly aids the Chamber of Commerce in its efforts, and when the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. was sold and the shops moved, instead of losing heart and mourning, as some did, it began to cast about for improvements along other lines, and to manfully accept the situation. Its efforts for the general progress and welfare of the town have been faithful, and people should reward merit and show a due appreciation of the same by a cheerful, hearty support of the evening daily, which brings us the latest news and is eagerly sought at every office, especially Red Springs. Success to it and the historic, hospitable old town of Fayetteville, which is now putting on new life and may yet be the chief inland city of the grand Old North State, on account of its superior back country, enterprise, and superior means of cheap transportation by rail and by steamboat.

How About North Carolina Justice?

EDITOR OBSERVER:—

I see it stated in the Raleigh and Wilmington papers that a Justice of the Peace of Wake county has sentenced to the public roads a white girl only 17 years of age who was unable to raise the money with which to pay her costs upon a warrant that he had issued against her.

Talk about "French justice"!

Before we throw stones had we not better first reform North Carolina justice? Magistrates have been known to go very far, much too far, in their efforts to collect costs, but who would have imagined that one would be found in our good old State who, in his insatiable greed for the paltry costs, would sentence a mere woman-child to work on the public roads? Her offence, if she committed one, is not stated; but no matter what it was, he who condemned her to such punishment is a thousand times more deserving of the chain-gang; and no matter what her character may be, compared with that of her judge, it is as unblemished snow to the foul blackness of the tar-pit. In fact, there is no one in this State more deserving of a good thick coat of tar and feathers than the "worshipful" Mr. Barbee of the Wake Magistracy. If he lived in this vicinity the men could be found who would put it on him, if they did not give him worse.

It is to be hoped that the next Legislature will take the matter up and make an example of this man, so that no magistrate will ever again dare to sentence to the chain-gang a woman or girl, white or black, chaste or lewd.

D. ROSE.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son druggist.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Wash the Dishes Quickly!

You can if you use Gold Dust. It does most of the work. It saves time, money and labor.

Send for free booklet—"Golden Rules for Housework."

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY
Chicago St. Louis New York Boston

JESSUP SAYINGS.

JESSUP, N. C., Sep. 9, 1899.

Mrs. Thomas Moffitt, of Sanford, is visiting Mrs. J. F. Underwood.

Misses Ella and Kate Cole, of Quiet, has been spending several days the guest of Miss Annie Harrington.

Messrs. Thos. O. Irving and J. R. Lemon, of Monroe, are visiting Mr. S. H. Hargett.

Mr. N. A. Shields left Thursday to enter school at Carthage.

Mr. S. W. Foster was badly hurt a few days ago by being thrown from his bicycle.

A very pleasant picnic was given at Cedar Grove school house Saturday, September 2nd. Quite a large crowd assembled to enjoy the many and profitable exercises. All seemed pleased, especially with the bountiful repast, but the most enjoyable moments for several, were the after dinner speeches, with an audience of only two. Certainly the speakers were less famous than the noted after dinner orators, Dr. C. M. Depew and Hon. Thomas B. Reed, but doubtless the eloquence was more effective than anything either of the above named gentlemen could have said.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Coefield, of Apex, were the guests of Mrs. Jennie Wadsworth Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Wiley Reynolds died suddenly at the home of his son, Mr. George Reynolds, Thursday, September 7th. Apparently Mr. Reynolds was enjoying good health, his death coming suddenly and unexpected. Mr. Reynolds was nearing the alloted age, three score and ten. For a number of years he had been a leading republican in Moore county. In his death that party loses one of it's truest and wisest counsellors.

Mr. F. M. McDuffie, of Jonesboro, is visiting Mr. W. J. Wadsworth.

Mr. Wm. Wallace has removed from Parkwood to Jessup.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tyson, of Cumnock, is visiting Mr. Benj. Tysor.

When the happy syrup making is over and we are free from the toil and labor "then, and not till then," will we be prepared to enquire if Bryan is likely to be the Democratic candidate for President in 1900. DONTON.

At Bingham's.

Correspondence of the Observer.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
Mebane, N. C., Sept. 8, 1899.

The fall session of the Bingham School of Orange County, has opened most auspiciously. The campus of the school, which is one of the largest and most beautiful in the State, is looking its prettiest, and the weather for the beginning of the session has been faultless, an unclouded sky making every thing beautiful and cheerful.

Besides a good attendance of new students, indications are there will be more old boys back again in school than for many years past, and the high character of the boys who have entered has already attracted much attention. Professor Gray together with his faculty composed of Messrs. Clarles H. Johnston, A. W. Mangum, J. S. Clay, R. A. Winston, M. C. Nixon and Geo. L. Hampton are all on the grounds and regular work is going on. A very attractive reception will be given in a short time to the new students and this plesant event is looked forward to with much pleasure. PRESTON L. GRAY.

E. E. Turner, Compton, Mo., was cured of piles by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve after suffering seventeen years and trying over twenty remedies. Physicians and surgeons endorse it. Beware of dangerous counterfeits. King Bros.

BLOOD POISON CURE FREE!

B.B.B. (Botanic Blood Balm) Drives the Poisoned Blood out, and Thus Cures.

SAMPLE BOTTLE MAILED FREE

SYMPTOMS. If you have either pimples, painful swellings, ulcers, or mucous patches in throat or mouth, sore eyes or nose, slow discharge from the ears, copper-colored spots (sometimes the spots are red or pink), sores on the back, or ulcers on legs, color bad, skin itches and burns, boils, aching bones, feet or hands puff up and swell, hair and eyebrows fall out, then you have blood poison, either acquired or inherited. Begin taking B.B.B. at once, at any stage of the disease, and in one to six months the poison will be driven out of the entire system, and a cure will result. All the symptoms will gradually disappear, and you will be happy once more. B.B.B. (Botanic Blood Balm), is a thoroughly tested, powerful blood remedy, hence cures when all else fails. Beware of the mercury treatment of the doctors. B.B.B. does not contain vegetable or mineral poison, and acts as a fine tonic, building up the broken-down constitution. For sale by druggists. Large bottles, $1, six (full treatment) for $5. Send 2 stamps for book and free sample bottle, which will be sent by return mail. Describe symptoms, and personal free medical advice will be given.

Address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

Buie Notes.

Buie, N. C., Sept. 11th, 1899.

Mr. A. W. McLean, of Lumberton, was here Sunday on his way to Fayetteville.

Miss Maggie French, of Lumberton, got off the train here Sunday on her way home from Greensboro.

Mr. Dennis Baxley, who has purchased a block of land here, is building a neat residence and will build a nice brick store when his residence is completed.

We had quite a severe electric and rain storm here Thursday evening.

Miss Eva Patrick, of Rockingham, who has been visiting friends and relatives here, has returned home.

Mr. I. T. Brown spent several days in Dunn last week selling tobacco.

Mrs. T. W. McHorgue, of Grady, has been visiting friends at this place.

Mr. Reuben Brown, after spending several weeks at his old home, has returned to Alabama.

There have been two or three enjoyable parties in our neighborhood this and last week.

Miss Flora Patterson, of Sanford, who has been visiting Misses Fodie and Katie Buie, has returned home to the regret of her many friends.

Mrs. T. A. McNeill, of Lumberton, boarded the train here for Godwin Thursday morning.

Miss Fodie Buie visited friends in the vicinity of Elrod last week.

Miss Lilias Johnson spent Sunday with Misses Lena and Maud Pate.

Mr. Weatherly and Miss Carmichael, of Donaho, S. C., are visiting the family of Mrs. E. A. Jones.

Mr. George Jones, of Union City, was here Sunday.

Mr. S. B. Williams visited his old home Sunday.

SCOTCH LADDIE.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

Regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.

For biliousness, constipation and malaria.

For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart failure.

For fever, chills, debility and kidney diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

50c. and $1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

A Prominent Minister Writes.

After ten years of great suffering from indigestion with great nervous prostration, biliousness, disordered kidneys and constipation, I have been cured by Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir, and am now a well man. REV. C. C. DAVIS,
Eld. M. E. Church South.
No. 28 Tatnall St., Atlanta, Ga.

A Prominent Memphian Writes.

DR. H. MOZLEY, Atlanta:—Having been a great sufferer for three years from indigestion, and been treated by many physicians, who failed to give me any relief. Continuing to grow worse my brother advised me to try Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir, which remedy he had used for several years. I commenced its use, and must say that your Lemon Elixir is the greatest medicine on earth. I have never suffered a day since I commenced using Lemon Elixir. R. L. ROCCO,
206 Hernando St., Memphis, Tenn.

A Card.

This is to certify that I used Dr Mozley's Lemon Elixir for neuralgia of the head and eyes with the most marked benefit to my general health. I would gladly have paid $500 for the relief it has given me at a cost of two or three dollars.

H. A. BEALL,
Clerk Superior Court Randolph Co., Ga.
dly sat & wkly

Lost or Mislaid.

Policy No. 41,639 issued by The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company on the life of James B. Smith. The finder will please return it to the undersigned. Application has been made for the issuing of a duplicate.

J. B. SMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug 12-1aw6t

$2.75 BOX RAIN COAT
A REGULAR $5.00 WATERPROOF MACKINTOSH FOR $2.75.

Send No Money. Cut this ad. out and send to us, state your height and weight, state number of inches around body at breast taken over vest under coat close up under arms, and we will send you this coat by express, C. O. D., subject to examination; examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of and equal to any coat you can buy for $5.00, pay the express agent our special offer price, $2.75, and express charges. **THIS MACKINTOSH** is latest 1899 style, made from heavy waterproof, tan color, genuine Davis Covert Cloth; extra long, double breasted, Sager velvet collar, fancy plaid lining, waterproof sewed, strapped and cemented seams, suitable for both rain or overcoat, and guaranteed greatest value ever offered by us or any other house. For Free Cloth Samples of Men's Mackintoshes up to $5.00, and Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats at from $5.00 to $10.00, write for Free Book No. 80C. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.
(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

THE OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEPT. 74, 1899

We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited

The editor will not be responsible forthe veiws or statements of correspondents —and reserves the right at all times to revise or correct any article he may think requires it.

Correependence for the Weekly Observer should reach the office not later than Monday.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. B. Williams---Reward.
E. N. Williams---Ran Away.
Bordeaux Vineyard---Help Wanted.
The Great Wallace Shows- -Coming!
D. T. Oates. Commissioner --Sale cf Land.
Rev W. H. Tomlins, M. A.---A Select School for Boys.

To Mail Subscrib rs.

The label bearing your address indicates the expiration of your subscription. Renew it before it expires and thereby avoid missing any copies.

Teachers' Certificates.

County Superintendent Z. B. Newton examined the following, all white, last week and granted each a first grade teachers' certificate: A. B. Hill, Cross Creek; Theo. Cashwell, Cedar Creek; Marshall G. Ray, 71st.

Extending the Fence.

Col. Alderman has just returned from Little River, where he has been engaged in surveying a route for Carver's Creek Township Stock Law fence from Brown's Landing to Little River, to the north of Trantom's Creek on the Cape Fear River, distance five and three-fourths (5¾) miles.

Death in Alabama.

We have just learned of the death in Alabama of Mr. Malcolm McInnis, a former resident of this section, early in the week. Mr. McInnis, who was well known in this city, emigrated to Alabama about four years ago, and has since engaged in the turpentine business. Mr. Angus McInnis, of 71st, is one of his sons.

Another Good Sale.

There was another good sale at the Planters Warehouse today, and of the many sellers there was only one kicker and he did not know anything about tobacco, acknowledging that it was his first experience with it.

Mr. W. J. McDonald had about 1,000 pounds on the floor and averaged $9 a hundred for it, one of the piles bringing as high as 20 cents. It was not near as good a grade as that which brought him $15 a hundred, but he says he has several thousand pounds better than any he has yet sold.

The Circus is Coming.

Mr. D. J. Lynch, one of the numerous general contracting agents in the employ of the "Great Wallace Shows," reached the city Monday and in a few hours perfected arrangements for the coming of that mammoth institution to Fayetteville on Thursday, October 5th.

The layman has but little, if any conception, of the vast amount of detail which attaches to the conduct of one of these great circuses. A reporter had a talk with Mr. Lynch, who enumerated a schedule of his contracts and the variety, size and number of his orders, are almost past belief. It is for this reason that the contracting agents have to travel three and four weeks ahead of the show. It is necessary to give the feed man, the grocer, the baker, etc., etc., time in which to prepare for and have on hand enough supplies to meet the increased demand occasioned by the show.

Then the almost endless number of contracts for the department of subsistence, must be seen to carefully. The Great Wallace Shows has six hundred and six people on the pay roll, and this vast number of people requires an efficient and well-organized commissary department to properly handle its dining service.

Tobacco Sale Tuesday.

Four thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco was sold at the Planters Warehouse Tuesday morning and all brought good prices, all the sellers seeming well satisfied.

Mr. W. B. Frazier, of Marlboro county, S. C., sold 3 hhds. leaf tobacco here Tuesday at Planters Warehouse, and was so well pleased that he says that he will be back next week with another big lot. Mr. Frazier is a large tobacco planter, has been in the business several years, and sells on the biggest markets in the country, and his being so well pleased is a compliment to the Fayetteville tobacco market and the management generally.

Attempted Assassination in Cedar Creek —A Prominent Farmer Shot at From Ambush.

Mr. Henry Bullard, one of Cedar Creek's most prominent young farmers, had a narrow escape from death at the hands of assassins Tuesday night. About 8 o'clock, while on his way home from Vander, and about a mile and a half from that place, he was fired at from one of the loneliest and darkest spots on the road, and two loads of shot whistled all around him, but fortunately not one shot took effect. Mr. Bullard ran to the house of Ed. Carter —about two hundred yards off—where he obtained an escort home.

Wednesday Mr. Dunk Downing and a party of Mr. Bullard's neighbors went to the scene of the shooting and found evidences on the trees and bushes that indicated that one barrel of the would be assassin's gun was loaded with buck shot and the other with large size bird shot.

Mr. Bullard says he has an idea who his assailiants were, for he feels confident that there was a conspiracy to take his life. A month ago he had a fight with a certain white man, and since then there has been bad blood between him and this man and his relations.

We trust that he will be successful in catching the dastardly cowards, who ever they may be.

Echoes from the Dreyfus Verdict.

The Dreyfus Appeal.

By cable to the Observer:

Paris, September 11.—The Dreyfus appeal was filed in the military court at Rennes which will sustain the findings of the Rennes court martial.

Loubet Asked to Save The Republic.

Paris, September 11th.—Telegrams and messages are pouring in upon President Loubet in a flood to right the wrong done Dreyfus. Prominent Frenchmen in all parts of the nation are joining in the appeal. All say that the fate of the nation is at stake. The President has given no hint as to course he will take.

In Aurore, M. Clemenceau says: "Some of my friends back from Rennes assert that certain generals a few days before the judgment declared that Dreyfus would be sent to a house of detention."

Prisoner to be Pardoned on January 1.

Paris, September 11.—There will be a cabinet council tomorrow morning to decide whether to summon the chambers to meet immediately.

It is believed Meline has sent circulars to his followers asking them to add their names to the signatures already secured for a request for the convocation of the chambers. If he obtains the legal number defeat is certain. On the other hand, the Government has a chance of victory, if it summons the chamber in defense of the republic.

Mathieu Dreyfus was summoned to Paris by Joseph Reinach to hold an interview with Premier Waldreck-Rosseau, who is reported as advising him not to appeal to the Court of Cassation, as the prisoner will be pardoned on January 1st.

Indignation in Austria.

Budapest, Autro Hungary, September 11.—There was renewed rioting in front of the French Consulate last night. Hundreds gathered in front of the building cheering Dreyfus and Labori and jeering the court martial. A strong force of police surrounded the consulate and prevented its destruction.

To Withhold Exhibits.

Vienna, Sept'r 21.—The agitation in favor of withholding exhibits from the Paris Exhibition on account of the Dreyfus verdict is gaining ground in Vienna, Budapest and Prague.

Dreyfus Hopelessly Ill—Can Live But a Few Months.

Paris, Sept'r 12.—Dr. Pozzi, the physician attending Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, says that his patient is hopelessly ill. He says Dreyfus may live only a few weeks, and can live in any case only a few months. His condition is such that milk, soda or water is the only nourishment. The stomach can hold nothing more. La Figaro says that the particulars of Dreyfus's health has been communicated to the Government and that the matter will be considered at the cabinet meeting to-day. The only point on which the Government will probably intervene is carrying out the sentence.

To Boycott the Paris Exposition.

London, Sept'r 12—The movement to boycott the Paris exposition continues. Several additional firms this afternoon announced their intention to suspend preparations for exhibits until the Dreyfus blot is wiped out.

France the Scorn of the World.

Paris, September 12.—The Journal says the Duke of Orleans will have cause to regret the part he has taken in the Dreyfus affair, adding that the English Royal family have declined to attend the marriage of his son Duke Charles, that the King of the Belgians has requested the Duke of Orleans not to stay in Belgium, the King of Italy has forbidden Duke Acsta to receive the Duke of Orleans if he comes to Italy.

Strong Resolutions Against France.

Cologne, Sept'r 13.—At the final session of the trades guilds of all Germany last night it was decided that no member of the guilds' union will exhibit at the Paris Exposition. A resolution was passed that the effect of the verdict at Rennes was equivalent to a slap in the face to Germany in view of the official declarations of this government in regard to Dreyfus. It further declared that the verdict had shaken to the very roots faith both in the people and French justice and moral credit.

Loubet Showing Weakness.

Paris, September 13th.—The Journal states that the Government has not abandoned intended action against some General, but that President Loubet is showing unexpected opposition. Several members of the Chamber of Deputies intend introducing bills next session abolishing courts martial in time of peace and modifying the criminal code.

Has Dreyfus Been Pardoned?

New York, Sept. 13, 3:30 p. m.—A Journal Paris special says: "It can now be stated that it is almost certain that Dreyfus has been pardoned."

London, Sept. 13th.—The Evening News says that it is rumored in the city that the Rothschilds have been informed that Dreyfus has been pardoned.

The Head of the Vanderbilt Family Dead.

By cable to the Observer.

New York, September 12.—Cornelius Vanderbilt died at 5:15 o'clock this morning at his residence on Fifth Avenue.

A Select School for Boys

will open at the Military Academy

October 2nd.

Special attention will be given to the higher grade of studies and to business training. Terms moderate.
Apply at once to
REV. W. H. TOMLINS, M. A.,
Principal.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE:
Col. Chas. Haigh, Maj A. A. McKethan, A. E. Rankin. F. R. Rose.
Sept'r 9th-dwe,sa and wtf

Help Wanted.

White and colored hands to pick grapes and cotton.
BORDEAUX VINEYARD.
Sept'r 12th-3t.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1899.

"End the war in the Philippines speedily, or the result will be disastrous to you and to the Republican party." That is the sum and substance of what is being daily dinned into the ears of Mr. McKinley, not by his opponents, but by leading republicans, who know how unpopular that war is becoming all over the country. Mr. McKinley is gradually becoming convinced that the reaction in public sentiment concerning his Philippine policy, predicted more than a year ago by Col. Bryan, is at hand, and once fully convinced, there is no telling what he may do for this country has never had a President who feared the public sentiment of the country as much as Mr. McKinley does, or who tried so hard to make his official acts meet its approval, regardless of his own opinion.

The most striking thing connected with the hearing on trusts, by the Industrial Commission, was a daring and somewhat scandalous attack upon Vice-Chairman Philips of the Commission, who is connected with an independent oil company in Pennsylvania, by officials of the Standard Oil Trust. Mr Philips denied the charge that he had been mixed up in an offer to dicker with the Standard Oil Trust, but the charge left a bad taste in everybody's mouth, and is not calculated to add anything to the prestige of the Commission, which isn't any too great at best.

Senator Stewart is a fine specimen of stalwart radicalism in all his views. He never trims on any question, and conservatism is unknown to his mind. He has got it in for France for several reasons, the latest of which is the sec and conviction of Dreyfus, and says that country really has no government at all, and that we should break off diplomatic relations until France gets a government. The Senator threatens to offer a joint resolution to that effect when Congress meets; also a bill repealing all official recognition of the exposition at Paris, next year.

The administration appears to be still determined to leave Gen. Otis in supreme command in the Philippines, although Secretary Root is understood to have recommended a change, and to favor sending Gen. Miles over there. There is politics in this determination, and it isn't the sort of politics that reflects any credit upon Mr. McKinley. The Hanna crowd are afraid of Miles now, and if he should go to the Philippines and do what Otis has so signally failed to do, they would fear him still more. They know that Otis is not likely, under any circumstances, to develop popularity enough to make him a political rival of Mr. McKinley. That is why they wish to keep Otis in command, notwithstanding the overwhelming evidences from all sources, of his unfitness, not to call it by a harsher term. The agent of the non-partisan Associated Press, in a long letter from Manila, just published, after going into details, showing the failure of Otis, sums up by saying: "The secret of the whole trouble here is that the government has left a small man to deal with a most delicate problem, requiring broad statesmanship. Everyone agrees that Otis is honest, and that counts for much in a position affording such chances for dishonesty, but everyone agrees also, with the most remarkable unanimity, that he has bungled affairs from the beginning."

It is evident to even the most casual observer of those political currents which are to be found by those who know how, just below the surface of party waters, that the republican leaders are carefully paving the way to drop Mr. Hobart if they shall consider it expedient to do so. The state of Mr. Hobart's health is made the basis of all these preparatory stories. If it doesn't improve, "his family will have to veto the idea of his remaining in politics" etc. This is all tommyrot. Mr. Hobart has shown upon several occasions, during the last three months, notably by his getting Alger to resign, that his health is good enough to do what other men, not on the sick list, failed to do. His "health" is likely to remain in a precarious condition, until Boss Hanna has fully made up his mind whether it will be best to have him run again with Mr. McKinley, and he isn't likely to fully decide until the National Convention meets. Then Mr. Hobart's health willl take a good or bad turn, in accordance with Hanna's decision.

After wobbling around the question for about two weeks, the War Department, under political pressure, issued the order for the enlistment of two negro regiments for the Philippines. They will bring the volunteer army up to the limit set by Congress, which it has been clear from the first that the administration intended to do.

Col. W. J. Bryan was unanimously elected a member of the Council of Administration, of the Spanish War Veterans' Association, which has just closed its first encampment, in Washington, although he did not attend the encampment. Ex Governor Oates, of Alabama, was also elected a member of the Council, as was H. H. Blunt, a Louisiana negro, who was a Lieutenant in the Ninth Immunes. Gen. J. W. Keifer, of Ohio, was elected Commander-in Chief of the new organization, which hopes ultimately to embrace all the state organizations of Spanish War Veterans which have been formed.

SALE OF LAND.

NORTH CAROLINA—Cumberland Co.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court in Geo. W. Eason *et al. vs.* Willie Eason *et al.*, I will sell on Saturday, the

14th day of October, 1899,

at 12 o'clock M., at public auction for cash, at the Market House in the city of Fayetteville, a tract of land, formerly belonging to Wm. Eason, situate on the east side of the Cape Fear River, and is the same land conveyed by James D. Geddie to William Eason by deed of January 1, 1882, recorded in Book V, No. 3, page 402, of the records of Cumberland county, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake N 15 E 24¼ chs. to a corner; thence S 75 E 20 chs. to a corner; thence S. 19 W 24¼ chs. to a corner in James Geddie's line; then with said James Geddie's line to the beginning, containing 50 acres more or less.

D. T. OATES, Commissioner.
September 9th, 1899.

RAN AWAY.

On Tuesday, August 29th, one

Small Jersey Calf,

in good condition, no ear marks. Last seen near Myrtle Hill, Any one giving information leading to the recovery of the same will be suitably rewarded.

E. N. WILLIAMS,
Butcher.

Reward.

A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for evidence sufficient to convict the party or parties who have been violating the law by cutting the wire, tearing down gates and otherwise damaging the Cross Creek stock law fence.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Chm'n
Board of County Commissioners.
J. P. THOMSON, Chm'n
Board Fence Commissioners.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
COTTON BUYER,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE N C

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS

REVISED DAILY.

COTTON

Middling	6
Good Middling	6¼

Market—firm. Prospects bright for higher prices.

NAVAL STORES

Spirits	42½
Common Rosin	70
Virgin	2 20
Yellow Dip	2 20
Hard	1 20

PRODUCE

REPORTED BY A. S. HUSKE, GROCER.

Flour—1st pat., sack,	$2 40@$2.65
Family Flour—2nd pat., sack	$2.00 @ 2.20
Hides—dry—per lb.	8@10
" —green—per lb.	5
Wool—washed.	15@20
Bacon—hog round per lb—new	9
" —ham	10½a12½
" —sides—new	9a10
" —shoulders—new	9a9½
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	37½@40
Peas—clay	40a45
" —mixed	40
" —white,	65
Meal—bolted—46 lbs per bushel	50 @52½
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	50@55
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel	55
Onions—select—per bushel	50a60
Lard—N. C.	8@9
Tallow	4
Ducks	20@25
Hens—per head	22½@25
Roosters—per head	18 a 20
Turkeys—per lb	none
Guineas	none
Geese	25 a 30
Butter—choice yellow	16 a 20
Honey—strained—per lb	8c
Eggs,	12a15
Feathers—new	35 a 40
Potatoes—Irish—new	80
Potatoes—Sweet—new	50a60
Pork	5@6

J. D. BROWN,
COTTON BUYER,
AND
PUBLIC WEIGHER,
at the
Exchange Platform.
See me before selling your cotton.

NEW STORE!

New Goods!

—AT—

J. L. KENNEDY'S
Cash Dry Goods Store

you will find a complete line of

Dry Goods,
Dress Goods,
Notions, Novelties,
Men's Ladies' and Children's Shoes, every Style.

I invite every one to visit the New Store and see the latest styles at the lowest prices.

New goods received daily.

I sell strictly for cash, have one price and treat all alike. I give the best value for the least money and it will pay you to see the new store with the new and beautiful goods offered so low and within the reach of all.

J L. Kennedy's Cash Store,
North Side Hay Street.

FAYETTEVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

Strictly
First-Cass
Work.

Call at my yard or write for prices.
Respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG,
Proprietor,
Fayetteville N. C.

Founded 1842.

STIEFF PIANOS

"Sing their own praise."

Not only Musically,
but in Price.

For they are sold direct from FACTORY at actual value. No MIDDLEMAN'S profit to pay, that forces you to buy a medium-grade, or, more likely a cheap Piano.

See the STIEFF PIANO; hear the STIEFF PIANO; price the STIEFF PIANO, and you will buy the STIEFF PIANO and never regret it.

Wholesale agent for STANDARD ORGANS.

FINE TUNING AND REPAIRING.
CHAS. M. STIEFF, Piano Manuf'r,
Baltimore, Md.
FACTORY BRANCH WAREROOM, 213 North Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C., C. H. Wilmoth, Manager.

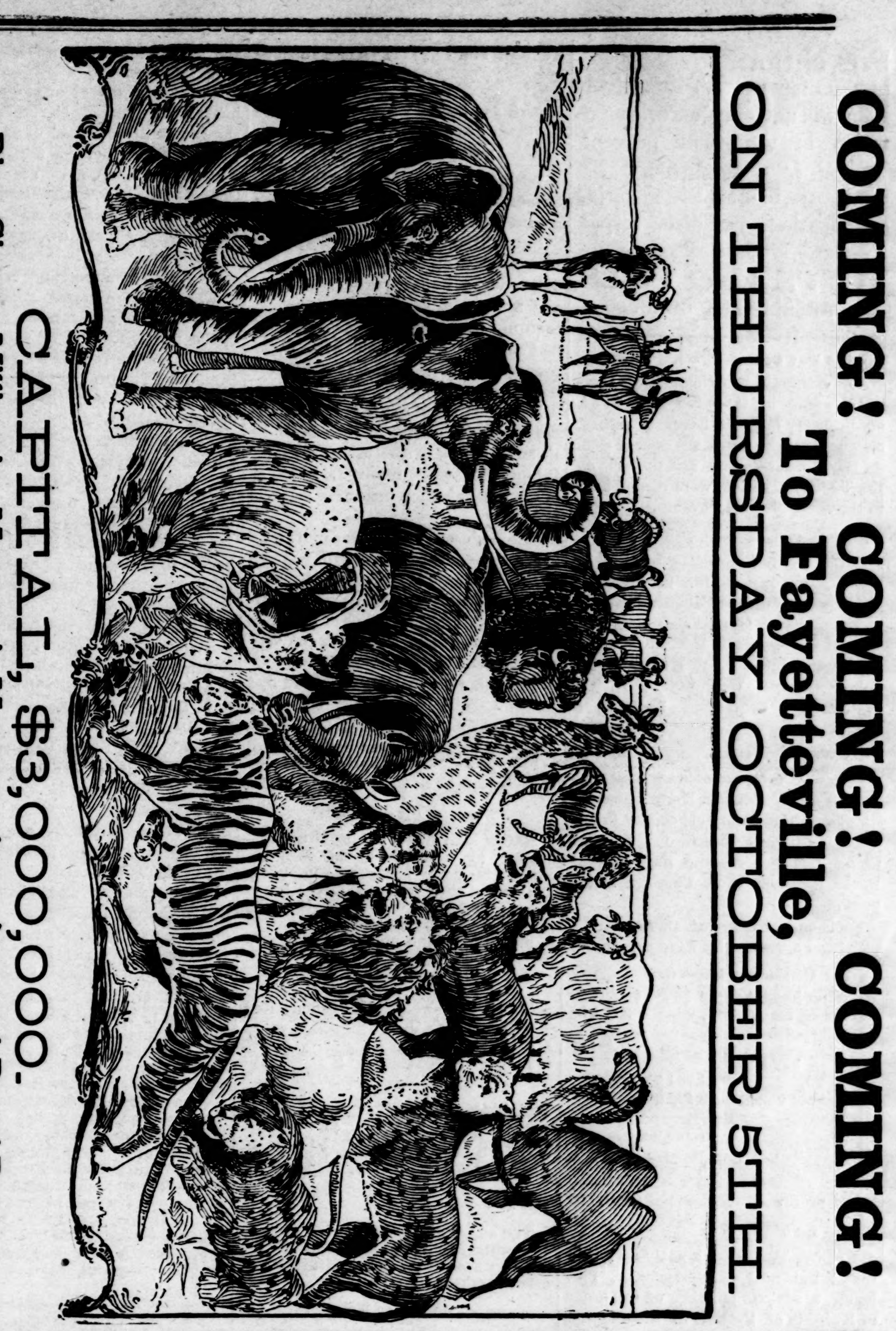
ONLY $2.75

SEND NO MONEY. Cut this ad. out, and send to us, state your weight and height, also number of inches around body at bust and neck, and we will send this BEAUTIFUL FUR TRIMMED BEAVER CLOTH CAPE to you by express, C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent our special offer price $2.75, and express charges. Express charges will average 40 to 60 cents for each 1,000 miles. THIS CAPE IS LATEST STYLE FOR FALL and WINTER, made from an extra fine and heavy all wool black or blue genuine Kariton Beaver cloth, 27 inches long, very full sweep, 13-inch upper cape, extra full. Upper cape and large storm collar, beautifully trimmed with black Baltic seal fur; upper cape trimmed with three rows and collar with two rows of fine mohair braid; cloth button ornaments. This cape is fine tailor made throughout and equal to capes that sell at more than double the price. Write for free Cloak Catalogue.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO
(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor.)

COMING! COMING! COMING!

To Fayetteville,

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5TH.



CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

3 Ring Circus, Millionaire Menagerie-Museum, Aquarium and Royal-Roman Hippodrome.

HONORABLY CONDUCTED. TRUTHFULLY ADVERTISED.
Splendid in Character, Magnificent in Equipment.

GREAT WALLACE SHOWS!

GRAND SPECTACULAR BALLET.
FINEST HORSES OF ANY SHOW ON EARTH.
The Highest Class Circus in the World.
Regal in Presentation the Greatest, Grandest and Best of Americas Big Shows.
10 ACRES CANVAS--SEATS 10,000 PEOPLE.

1 000 Features. 100 Phenomenal Acts, 25 Clowns, 20 Hurricane Races, 4 Trains, 1,500 Employees, 6 Bands, 50 Cages, Droves of Camels. 15 Open Dens, Herds of Elephants. $4,000.00 Daily Expense.

The Greatest Performers in the known world are with the Great Wallace Shows this season, including the

World's Premier Acrobats, - - - - - - - - $10,000.00 Challenge Act

9 NELSON FAMILY 9

The 7 Stirks---Bicycle and Skating Experts. The 10 Dellameads---Statuary Artists. Mlle. Norada French---Mysterious Globe. 10 Pincipal Male and Female Equestrians. The Livingstons---Aerial Bar Extraordinary. Leon and Singing Mules. The Sisters Vortex---Triple Revoling Trapeze.

Our Street Parade At 10 a. m. Daily, is the finest ever put on the streets. A Sunburst of Splendor. A Triumph of Art, Money and Good Taste, with Lavish Luxury of Spectacular Effect, and Greatest Professional Features Conceivable.

Excursions Run on Every Line of Travel. No Gambling Devices Tolerated.
NEVER DIVIDES. NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

PLANTERS' SPECIAL.

PERFECTION Flour, *best* and *cheapest*, $4 75 a barrel, $2.40 half barrel. TRIUMPH next best, made by same Mills, $4.20 a barrel, $2.10 half barrel. Every ounce pure, sweet and wholesome. Fresh car just in.

BAGGING and TIES, Cotton Sheets, Cotton Scales, Steelyards, Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, Potato Drags.

A STUNNER—The celebrated Russell One-Horse Wagon at $27 50, with the Factory's and our guarantee behind it. Also Milburn and Florence Wagons and Carts at lowest prices. Wagon Gearing, Buggy Harness, Saddles, and a variety of Leather Goods at head-swimming prices.

If you want a keen cutter buy a DIXIE POCKET KNIFE, made by Wostenholm. All sizes and shapes. Prices 10 cents to $1 25. "OUR SPECIAL," small blade Wade and Butcher Razor, at $1 25, is the shaver's delight. Table Cutlery. Scissors, Spoons and other Staple Hardware.

CHEESE and MULLETS to arrive early in September. A full stock of Heavy Groceries and General Merchandise. We are now ready for the Fall trade; come along and made it lively!

Q. K. NIMOCKS,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 10 Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

A new Private Hospital, just opened for the treatment of Medical, Surgical and Gynecological diseases of all kinds. New building with all modern conveniences—heating, lighting, ventilation, drainage, perfect; elevator; hot and cold baths on every floor. Best equipped operating room. Most modern hospital furniture. Experienced trained nurses and matron. Terms moderate. Address
DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.

"OLD TIME MOLASSES."

We have just received a large lot of Molasses, such as we have not had for years. SEE IT BEFORE YOU BUY.

Our Michigan Flours

are still in the lead. If you have not tried a sack of "PURITAN," you do not know what you are missing. It is better than many brands on this market that costs more money.

We handle many of the leading brands of FERTILIZERS including Acid Phosphate and Kainit.

Our stock of Hardware is complete.

A. E. RANKIN CO.

WILL MAKE BABY FAT AS A PIG.

DR. MOFFETT'S **TEETHINA**
TEETHING POWDERS
Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Makes Teething Easy. TEETHINA Relieves the Bowel Troubles of Children of Any Age.
Costs Only 25 Cents. Ask Your Druggist for it.

5,000,000 LBS. of TOBACCO WANTED

—AT THE—

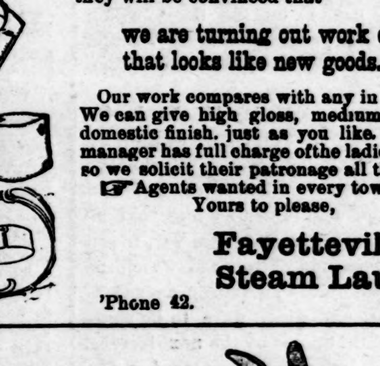
PLANTERS WAREHOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Since the opening sale at this warehouse on the 10th of August our trade has been far beyond our expectation, and the prices paid for the tobacco offered have been entirely satisfactory. The people of Fayetteville are determined to have a tobacco market. So determined are they that the following well known moneyed business men of our city have gone on the floor as buyers: Dr. H. W. Lilly, H. Lutterloh, Sheriff Geo. A. Burns, A. H. Slocomb, Geo. A. Overbaugh, Dr. T. M. Hunter, H. McD. Robinson, C. L. Bevill, W. A. Vanstory, R. McMillan, J. W. Ingold and J. A. Burns These, with the buyers for the American Tobacco Co. and buyers for other big order men, and W. J. Blackburn, manager, for Planters' Warehouse, want at once every pound of tobacco possible to be gotten on the Fayetteville Tobacco market.

Your friends,
PLANTERS WAREHOUSE,
W. J. BLACKBURN, Manager.
E. L. PEMBERTON, Book Keeper.
J. C. DAILY, Auctioneer.

WANTED.



We want everybody that does not patronize us at present to send us some laundry so they will be convinced that

we are turning out work daily that looks like new goods.

Our work compares with any in the State. We can give high gloss, medium or a nice domestic finish. just as you like. Our lady manager has full charge ofthe ladies' apparel, so we solicit their patronage all the time.

☞ Agents wanted in every town.

Yours to please,
Fayetteville
Steam Laundry.
'Phone 42.

SHURLBERTS.

Shears for Trimming Tobacco in the Field and Trimming Trees and Hedges.

For sale by
WALTER WATSON,
AGENT FOR
Deering Mowing and Harvesting Machinery, Also Eclipse Engines and Saw Mill Outfits.
Address WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C,

Prevention
better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent
Sick Headache,
dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases.
TUTT'S Liver PILLS
ABSOLUTELY CURE.

First to Pay County Taxes.

Mr. Kenneth McCrimmon, of Quewhiffle, paid his taxes for 1899, $4.34, on property in Little River township, on Tuesday, the first taxes Sheriff Geo. A. Burns has received and the first on the '99 books, which were turned over to the sheriff Monday evening.

Marriage Announcement.

Cards were Wednesday received in this city announcing the marriage of Miss Hester Virginia Calvert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baltimore Calvert, of College Park, Md., to Dr. Henry Walter Lilly, of this city, in St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., Wednesday, September 20th, at 8 o'clock.

They Will Come Back.

Mr. Alex. Sessoms, of Waycross, Ga., brother of the late Mr. Kelly Sessoms, who emigrated from this county thirty years ago, has been on a visit to his relatives for the past several weeks, returned home Tuesday afternoon.

He is one of many of Cumberland's dispersed abroad who have prospered.

August Dispensary Report.

Stock on hand August 1st,		$3.893.29
Purchases for August,		2,501 58
		$6,394 87
Stock on hand Sep. 1st, '99,	$4,704.65	
Sales as per vouch'rs,	2,422.00	
	$7,126.65	
Gross profits,		$ 731.78
Expenses and freights,		200.89
Net profit,		$ 530.89

A War Relic.

Mr. W. T. Jones, a native of this town, but now of Gettysburg, Pa., being a zealous member of the order of Knights of Pythias in his adopted State, presented to Cumberland Lodge last week a Confederate sword-bayonet picked up on the battlefield at Gettysburg after the second day's fight, and supposed to have belonged to a member of a Mississippi regiment, as several of the valiant Mississippi boys were killed at about the point where this sword-bayonet was found.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

In another column will be found an advertisement offering a reward for the apprehension and conviction of any one destroying, by cutting the wires or otherwise, any portion of the Cross Creek Stock Law Fence.

This fence has been cut in four different places, and at various points, no doubt by those opposed to the fence, or parties who are mean enough to want their cattle to graze on other people's lands within the limits.

The fence commissioners are going to investigate the matter thoroughly, and it will be a bad day for the law breakers who fall into their hands, and it should be so.

Long Distance 'Phone Connection.

In view of the fact that Fayetteville's telephone system taps the long distance system at Red Springs, though at present we are not on "speaking terms," but this we trust will soon be adjusted, the following taken from this morning's Wilmington Star will be of interest:

The Inter-State Telephone Company will begin work on the connecting link between Phœnix, in Brunswick county, and Wilmington on next Monday. The Inter-State people are also contemplating in the near future the construction of a line to Lumberton, N. C., to connect with that circuit, which, when completed, will put Wilmington in telephonic communication with a large number of towns in the up country and also in South Carolina.

Five Grades Averaged 7 Cents.

There was another good break at the Planters Warehouse Friday morning, in which prices ruled high and all the sellers were well pleased.

A planter living near Dunn had five different grades on the floor, which brought him prices averaging 7 cents. He declared that he was more than satisfied.

Day before yesterday Mr. W. J. McDonald was on the train, coming up from his Wakulla plantation, when he fell into conversation with a fellow passenger, who informed him that he was on his way to Danville, Va., to sell three hogsheads of tobacco which he had grown on his plantation near Bennettsville, and which were to be shipped from that point by the next freight.

It took but a few minutes for Mr. McDonald to induce the gentleman to change his mind and stop his tobacco here, by showing him a statement of prices he himself had received at the Planters Warehouse. The tobacco is now here and in a short while the whole crop of this man's 28 acre patch will follow.

NO CURE—NO PAY.

That is the way all druggists sell Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter, nauseating Tonics. Price 50c.

"They are simply perfect," writes Rob't Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the "famous little pills" for constipation and all liver ailments. Never gripe. King Bros.

As usually treated a sprain will disable the injured person for three or four weeks, but if Chamberlain's Pain Balm is freely applied a complete cure may be effected in a very few days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

HURRAH FOR FAYETTEVILLE'S TOBACCO MARKET!

What One of Robeson's Most Prominent Citizens Says.—The Planters Warehouse Becomes Busier Each Day.

Wednesday close upon 4,000 pounds of tobacco was sold, and Thursday witnessed the sale of almost as much.

Notwithstanding the fact that there is a good deal of common tobacco, damaged by want of care in the field and a lack of knowledge in curing, there has been a quantity of very pretty leaf offered, and in each case it has brought splendid prices, the planters being well satisfied.

It is a matter of remark that the sellers of tobacco on this market do so little kicking, and in most cases are grateful for the prices received, when so much dissatisfaction with other markets is heard.

Last Wednesday a Bladen county man sold a small lot of tobacco (375 pounds) at the Planters Warehouse, this city, and, after the sale, volunteered the remark that a 500 pound lot of the same grade brought him $2 less on the Wilson market.

The following article, which we find in the Carolina Record of last week published by one of the most prominent citizens of Robeson county, is an eloquent testimonial to the Fayetteville market:

PRICES OF TOBACCO.

Martin McKinnon publishes the following for the benefit of Robeson county farmers, because he is badly dissatisfied with prices received for as good tobacco, he says, as any raised about here. He received 5¼ to 7½ cents a pound for sand lugs and scraps in Fayetteville.

Star Warehouse, Dunn, N. C.,
Sept. 1, 1899.

Sale made for M. McKinnon, Red Springs, N. C.

212 lbs. at 5 cents, - - -	$10.60
523 lbs. at 7 cents - - -	36.61
	$47.21
Weighing, 75c., auction fees, 50c.,	$1.25
Commiss'd at 2½ per ct..	1.18
Freight and drayage,	1.58
Total expense,	4 01
Net proceeds, - - -	$43.20

The above gives a net price of only 5⅞ cents for his good tobacco. We hope to hear from other farmers and other markets.

Up and At 'Em.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Every Democratic journal should be up and at the enemy. We shall win in 1900 if our newspapers put the issues in dispute fully and truly before the people. This cannot be done by publishing platforms or enumerating issues; but only by that continual repetition, in season and out of season, that compels attention and makes even the wayfaring man understand.

For instance, how many true Democrats understand what the silver issue is? How many Democratic newspapers know what it is? And this makes it easy for the Republicans and goldites to deceive the people. Monopoly is the king evil of the country; but how few see that silver demonetization in 1873 has brought this and other evils upon us by gold mono metallism, and its war on silver. We neither began this war, nor are we responsible for its continuance. We are on the defensive, for the constitution, our money, our liberties and our lives;—for neither life, liberty, nor property are safe with trusts dominant, monopoly spreading and the constitution broken and derided.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L B Q. on each tablet.

Chester H. Brown, Kalamazoo, Mich., says. "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cured me of a severe case of indigestion; can strongly recommend it to all dyspeptics." Digests what you eat without aid from the stomach, and cures dyspepsia. King Bros.

The Fayetteville Boys Even Matters with the 71st Champions.

The victorious champions of 71st having challenged the members of the Junior Brotherhood of St. John's, they met together in fine array on yesterday afternoon at Hybart's School House. With characteristic hospitality each young man was invited to bring a "maiden fair," so the brave hearts "beat happily" and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

The question under consideration was that "the government ownership of the railroads will be for the best interest of the people of the United States." The Juniors championed the affirmative and 71st the negative side of this momentous proposition. Without exaggeration the attention of the audience was closely held throughout the debate, the "first round" especially being of a high order. The match was no mean one, for, while the Juniors had four, the lack of this number on the opposing side was made up by "extra time" granted to one of the contending force.

With logic, argument, wit, banter, the contest was most exciting, while judging from the attention lavished upon the 'honorable judges' one would have thought that the fate of the nation veritably hung upon their sentences. The three gentlemen who filled this post of honor, while realizing the able setting forth of both sides, gave the meed of victory to the affirmative, upon which there was a loud hurrah generously magnified by the voices of the vanquished.

Tender hearts and skilful hands had anticipated either the exhaustion following such exercise, or the innate craving of the natural man, for there was provided a host of good things no less alluring to the eye than tickling to the palate, and in a few short minutes the hurricane had passed, and but small fragments of the wreckage remained to tell the tale of a once splendid bounty. But for the subsequent looming up of a thunder storm, there was nothing to mar a most delightful evening for all, the forethought of the kindly hosts having even provided "the fiddle and the bow," that never fails in their charm for merrymakers; and when, at last, good night was said, the guests with one accord, acknowledged themselves the happy captives of a most gracious and winning courtesy and hospitality.

Commander in Chief of the G. A. R.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept'r 7.—Albert D. Shaw was to-day elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

[Colonel Shaw, the new Commander-in-Chief, is a man of great ability and a noted speaker. He was up to 1885 United States Consul at Manchester. We believe he never held a commission in the Federal army, his title being derived from service on the staff of the Governor of New York about 1876.]

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard St., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

HOUSEHOLD, DAIRY and TOBACCO BARN THERMOMETERS
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Results Fatally in Nine Cases Out of Ten—A Cure Found at Last.

This fearful disease often first appears as a mere scratch, a pimple, or lump in the breast, too small to attract any notice, until, in many cases, the deadly disease is fully developed.

Cancer can not be cured by a surgical operation, because the disease is a virulent poison in the blood, circulating throughout the system, and although the sore or ulcer—known as the Cancer—may be cut away, the poison remains in the blood, and promptly breaks out afresh, with renewed violence.

The wonderful success of S. S. S. in curing obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases which were considered incurable, induced a few despairing sufferers to try it for Cancer, after exhausting the skill of the physicians without a cure. Much to their delight S. S. S. proved equal to the disease and promptly effected a cure. The glad news spread rapidly, and it was soon demonstrated beyond doubt that a cure had at last been found for deadly Cancer. Evidence has accumulated which is incontrovertible, of which the following is a specimen:

MRS. S. M. IDOL.

"Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, a sister and an aunt having died from this dreadful disease. My feelings may be imagined when the horrible disease made its appearance on my side. It was a malignant Cancer, eating inwardly in such a way as to cause great alarm. The disease seemed beyond the skill of the doctors, for their treatment did no good whatever, the Cancer growing worse all the while. Numerous remedies were used for it, but the Cancer grew steadily worse, until it seemed that I was doomed to follow the others of the family, for I know how deadly Cancer is, especially when inherited. I was advised to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), which, from the first day, forced out the poison. I continued its use until I had taken eighteen bottles, when I was cured sound and well, and have had no symptoms of the dreadful affliction, though many years have elapsed. S. S. S. is the only cure for Cancer.—MRS. S. M. IDOL, Winston, N. C.

Our book on Cancer, containing other testimonials and valuable information, will be sent free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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Cut this ad. out and send to us with $1.00 and we will send you this HIGH GRADE 1899 MODEL $50.00 VICUNA BICYCLE by express, C. O. D., subject to examination. Examine it at your express office and if you find it a genuine 1899 model HIGH GRADE $50.00 VICUNA, the grandest bargain you ever saw or heard of and you are convinced it is worth $10.00 to $15.00 more than any wheel advertised by other houses up to $25.00, pay your express agent the balance, $14.95 and express charges. THE VICUNA is covered by a binding guarantee. Frame is 22 or 24 inch, made from best seamless tubing, finest two-piece Denton hanger, finest full ball bearings, Mason arch crown, enameled black, green or maroon, highly nickel finished, Delhi padded saddle, up or down turn handle bars, best Doyle pedals, HIGH GRADE GUARANTEED REGAL PNEUMATIC TIRES, fine leather bag, complete with all tools and repair outfit. ORDER TODAY. YOU CAN MAKE $50.00 EVERY MONTH SELLING THESE WHEELS AT $25.00. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor.) CATALOGUE FREE. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Dreyfus Matter.

German and Italian Monarchs Comply with Labori's Appeals.

By cable to the Observer.

Rennes, Sept'r 7.—M. Labori announced this morning that he had received telegrams from the German and Italian Monarchs stating that his appeals would be complied with. These Governments replied that the depositions of Schwarzkoppen and Pannizzardi would be forwarded immediately. An adjournment was then asked for for forty-eight hours. After retiring for consultation the judges announced that they refused to receive depositions unless sworn to at the French embassies in Berlin and Rome. They stated, however, that they would hear Schwarzkoppen and Pannizzardi in person as witnesses. The defense regard the objection as purely technical and expect to overcome it with the understanding that the depositions will be accepted when received. The case was then closed and Carriere began his argument for the prosecution.

The Last Coup of the Prosecution Falls to the Ground.

Before the arguments began Labori said that inasmuch as Cernuschi had not appeared since the secret session it was only right to say that in the secret session yesterday Cernuschi was forced to admit that he was mistaken in the identity of the accused, having been misled by a photograph, and that Dreyfus was not the man.

A verdict is now confidently expected Monday. If it is conviction there will be an appeal.

The Court Against Dreyfus—Defense Preparing an Appeal.

The Court decided that it had no power to appoint a rogatory Commission to take the testimony of Schwarzkoppen and Pannizzardi.

Carriere concluded his argument this afternoon by claiming that Dreyfus was a traitor. The defense is preparing an appeal. Demange will speak to-morrow, Labori Saturday.

Dreyfus's Judges in Tears.

By cable to the Observer.

Rennes, September 8.—Maitre Demange began his address which will take all day. The audience is much impressed and the opinion is strongly entertained in many quarters that Dreyfus will be acquitted, as the foreign evidence was not taken. English journalists brought here a copy of the bordereau written by Esterhazey. The court will decide acceptance or rejection of this new evidence.

Demange's address was a very powerful and masterful analysis of facts. Within an hour after the opening two of the seven judges were visibly weeping and over half the audience was in tears. The court at noon adjourned and Demange will finish to-morrow.

Dreyfus Found Guilty—Eight Thousand Troops Massed to Prevent Outbreak—Five to Two for Conviction—Ten Years in in a Military Fortress.

By cable to the Observer.

Rennes, September 9.—M. Demange concluded his wonderful address at 11:35 this morning, and court adjourned until three, when Carriere will briefly reply and the court deliberate on the verdict. Loud clapping of hands greeted the conclusion of Demange's address. Dreyfus was impassive, but as he left the stage he said to those around, "I am not guilty!" Bayonets clash on all sides of the Lycee.

3:10 p. m.—The court has retired to deliberate on its verdict.

A triple row of Gendarmes guarded the door of the room to which Dreyfus was taken soon after Demange finished. Nobody is allowed to approach this door on any pretext. The police kept watch on every one in the court room. Three thousand troops arrived last night. There are now eight thousand troops here.

Announcement of the Verdict.

Captain Dreyfus is found guilty. President Jouast announced the verdict amid wild excitement. Troops were quickly massed for fear of an outbreak.

The vote was 5 to 2 for conviction. The court sentenced Dreyfus to ten years imprisonment in a military fortress.

Dreyfus having already served four years and eleven months, will have to spend a little less than five years in prison. He will also suffer degradation.

The Prisoner Almost Fainted.

Rennes, September 9.—The Judges were out two hours. In announcing the verdict President Jouast said that the Court found there were extenuating circumstances. The verdict was received with cheers by the army crowd outside. The prisoner almost fainted when the verdict was announced. An appeal will be taken to the Court of Cassation. The family are reported prostrated. There is little hope for a reversal.

LOST.

Many golden opportunities have been lost by those who suffer from rheumatism. By taking Rheumacide now they will be permanently and positively cured.

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Hides, Tallow, Beeswax. Bones, Rubber, Copper, Brass and Rags,

Much Money For You. Hides, Tallow, Beeswax, Bones, Rubber, Copper, Rags, Brass, etc., bought by W. A. CRAWFORD. It will pay you to investigate this matter. Gillespie street, Fayetteville, N. C.

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We Have Some Beauties.

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Possibly you did not catch a lot of fish last time because you did not have good tackle. Call on us if you are going any more and you can get the right kind.

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REV. J. M. RHODES, A. M., President.
july 20-w2m

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SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ORDER, cut this ad. out and send to us, and we will send you OUR HIGH GRADE DROP CABINET BURDICK SEWING MACHINE by freight C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to machines others sell as high as $60.00, and THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay your freight agent Our Special Offer Price $15.50 and freight charges. The machine weighs 120 pounds and the freight will average 75 cents for each 500 miles. GIVE IT THREE MONTHS' TRIAL in your own home, and we will return your $15.50 any day you are not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of Sewing Machines at $8.50, $10.00, $11.00, $12.00 and up, all fully described in Our Free Sewing Machine Catalogue, but $15.50 for this DROP DESK CABINET BURDICK is the greatest value ever offered by any house.

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Administrator's Notice

Having qualified as administrator of Flori I. Priest, all persons are hereby notified to present their claims against her estate properly authenticated, within twelve months from this date. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

D. J. PRIEST, Adm.
ROBINSON & SHAW, Attys.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept 6, 1899.

Administrator's Notice

Having this day qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Jas. T. Townsend, all persons are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate, properly authenticated, within twelve months from this date. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement.

Z. B. NEWTON,
Administrator.
ROBINSON & SHAW, Attorneys.
Fayetteville, N. C., August 31, 1899.

Executrix Notice.

Having qualified as executrix upon the estate of Capt. N. W. Ray, notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against said estate to present them on or before September 1st, 1900 Persons indebted will please make payment.

LAURA P RAY,
Executrix.
C. W. BROADFOOT,
Attorney.
September 1st, 1899

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Eliza Reddick, deceased, late of Cumberland county, N. C, this is to notify all persons having claims against the said estate to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 21st day of July, 1900, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 21st day of July 1899.

ED C. SMITH,
H. L. COOK, Att'y.

Administratrix Notice.

Having qualified as Administratrix of the estate of Neill D. McLauchlin, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me for payment on or before the 25th day of August, 1900. Otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment.

MRS. E. J. McLAUCHLIN,
Admin'x of Neill D. McLauchlin, dec'd.
Argyle, N. C., August 23, 1899.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road
AND BRANCHES
AND A. C. L. RAILROAD COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 31, 1899.	No 23, Daily.	No 35, Daily.	No. 103 D'ly ex Sunday	No 41, Daily.	No 49, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M
Leave Weldon	11 50	9 43			
Ar Rocky Mt.	12 55	10 36			
Leave Tarboro	12 21		6 00		
Lv Rocky Mt,	1 00	10 38	6 45	5 40	12 52
Leave Wilson	1 58	11 14	7 10	6 20	2 40
Leave Selma	2 55	11 57			
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	1 10			
Ar Florence	7 25	3 15			
	P. M.	A. M.			
Ar Goldsboro	......	......	7 50	......	......
Lv Goldsboro	......	......		7 01	3 21
Lv Magnolia	......	......		8 09	4 25
Ar Wilmington	......	......		9 40	5 50
			P. M.	A. M.	P. M

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No 78 Daily,	No. 102, D'ly ex. Sunday,	No 32, Daily	No 40 Daily,	No 48, Daily
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	9 40		7 45		
Lv Fayetteville	12 20		9 45		
Leave Selma	1 50		10 54		
Arrive Wilson	2 55		11 31		
		A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington				7 00	9 45
Lv Magnolia				8 34	11 19
Lv Goldsboro		5 15		9 45	12 31
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M	P. M.
Leave Wilson	2 35	5 43	11 31	10 28	1 16
Ar Rocky Mt.	3 39	6 15	12 07	11 35	1 53
Ar Tarboro		7 04			
Leave Tarboro	12 21				
Lv Rocky Mt.	3 30		12 09		
Arrive Weldon	4 32		1 00		
	P. M.		A. M	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Yadkin Division Main Line—train leaves Wilmington, 9 00 a. m, arrives Fayetteville 12.15 p. m. Leaves Fayetteville 12.25 p. m, arrives Sanford 1.43 p. m. Returning leave Sanford 2.30 p m, arrive Fayetteville 3.45 p. m. Leave Fayetteville 3.50 p. m, arrive Wilmington 6.50 p. m.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Bennettsville Branch—train leaves Bennettsville 8.15 a. m, Maxton 9 20 a. m, Red Springs 9.53 a m, Hope Mills 10.42 a. m, arrive Fayetteville 10.50. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4.40 p m, Hope Mills 4.55 p. m, Red Springs 5.35 p. m, Maxton 6.15 p. m, arrives Bennettsville 7.15 p. m.

Connections at Fayetteville with train No. 78, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:35 P. M, Halifax 4:15 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 5:08 P M, Greenville 6:57 P M., Kinston 7:55 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 A M. Greenville 8:52 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:18 A M, Weldon 11:33 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:10 A M., and 2:30 P. M., arrive Parmele 9:10 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., returning leave Parmele 9:35 A. M.. and 6 30 P. M., arrive Washington 11:00 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday at 5:30 P M., Sunday, 4:15 P M, arrives Plymouth 7:40 P. M., 6:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 A. M., and Sunday 9:00 A. M., arrives Tarboro 10:05 A. M., 11:00 A M.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 7:05 A. M., arriving Smithfield 8 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 A. M.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 A. M.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 9.30 A. M., 3:40 P. M., arrive Nashville 10:10 A. M., 4:03 P. M., Spring Hope 10:40 A. M., 4:55 P. M. Returning, leave Spring Hope 11: A. M., 4:55 P. M., Nashville 11:22 A. M, 5:25 P. M, arrive Rocky Mount 11:45 A. M., 6:00 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, daily, except Sunday, at 11:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:00 A. M., and 2:50 P. M.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond.

H. M EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLEY,
Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMMERSON,
Traffic Manager.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures,
That is what it was made for.